

ملتان، پاکستان

# Herald Tribune

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Algeria	4.00 Dn	Israel	151.700.00	Morocco	7.00 N.K.
Austria	20 S	Italy	1,700 Lev	Oman	0.700 Rbk
Belgium	0.600 Dn	Jordan	400 Fd	Portugal	20 Esc
Canada	0.50 Dn	Lebanon	200 Lb	Qatar	0.50 Rbk
Czechoslovakia	1.00 Dn	Libya	0.50 Dn	Saudi Arabia	20 P
Denmark	0.05 Dn	Malawi	0.05 Dn	Spain	1.00 Pn
Egypt	0.05 Dn	Malaysia	0.05 Dn	Sweden	1.00 Sfr
Finland	0.05 Dn	Marshall Is.	0.05 Dn	Switzerland	2.20 Sfr
France	0.05 Dn	Mexico	0.05 Dn	Taiwan	0.05 Dn
Germany	0.05 Dn	Moldavia	0.05 Dn	Tanzania	0.05 Dn
Greece	0.05 Dn	Mongolia	0.05 Dn	Turkey	0.05 Dn
Hungary	0.05 Dn	Nepal	0.05 Dn	U.A.R.	0.05 Dn
Ireland	0.05 Dn	Nigeria	0.05 Dn	U.S. (1985)	0.05 Dn
Japan	0.05 Dn	Pakistan	0.05 Dn	U.S. (1984)	0.05 Dn
Korea	0.05 Dn	Peru	0.05 Dn	Yugoslavia	0.05 Dn
Latvia	0.05 Dn	Romania	0.05 Dn		
Lithuania	0.05 Dn	Soviet Union	0.05 Dn		
Poland	0.05 Dn	Sri Lanka	0.05 Dn		
Romania	0.05 Dn	Sudan	0.05 Dn		
Slovakia	0.05 Dn	Taiwan	0.05 Dn		
Slovenia	0.05 Dn	Tanzania	0.05 Dn		
Spain	0.05 Dn	Turkey	0.05 Dn		
Sweden	0.05 Dn	U.A.R.	0.05 Dn		
Switzerland	0.05 Dn	U.S. (1985)	0.05 Dn		
Taiwan	0.05 Dn	U.S. (1984)	0.05 Dn		
Tanzania	0.05 Dn	Yugoslavia	0.05 Dn		
Turkey	0.05 Dn				
U.A.R.	0.05 Dn				
U.S. (1985)	0.05 Dn				
U.S. (1984)	0.05 Dn				
Yugoslavia	0.05 Dn				

## Afghans War Salemated

After 6 Years,  
Soviet Is Firm  
in Remaining

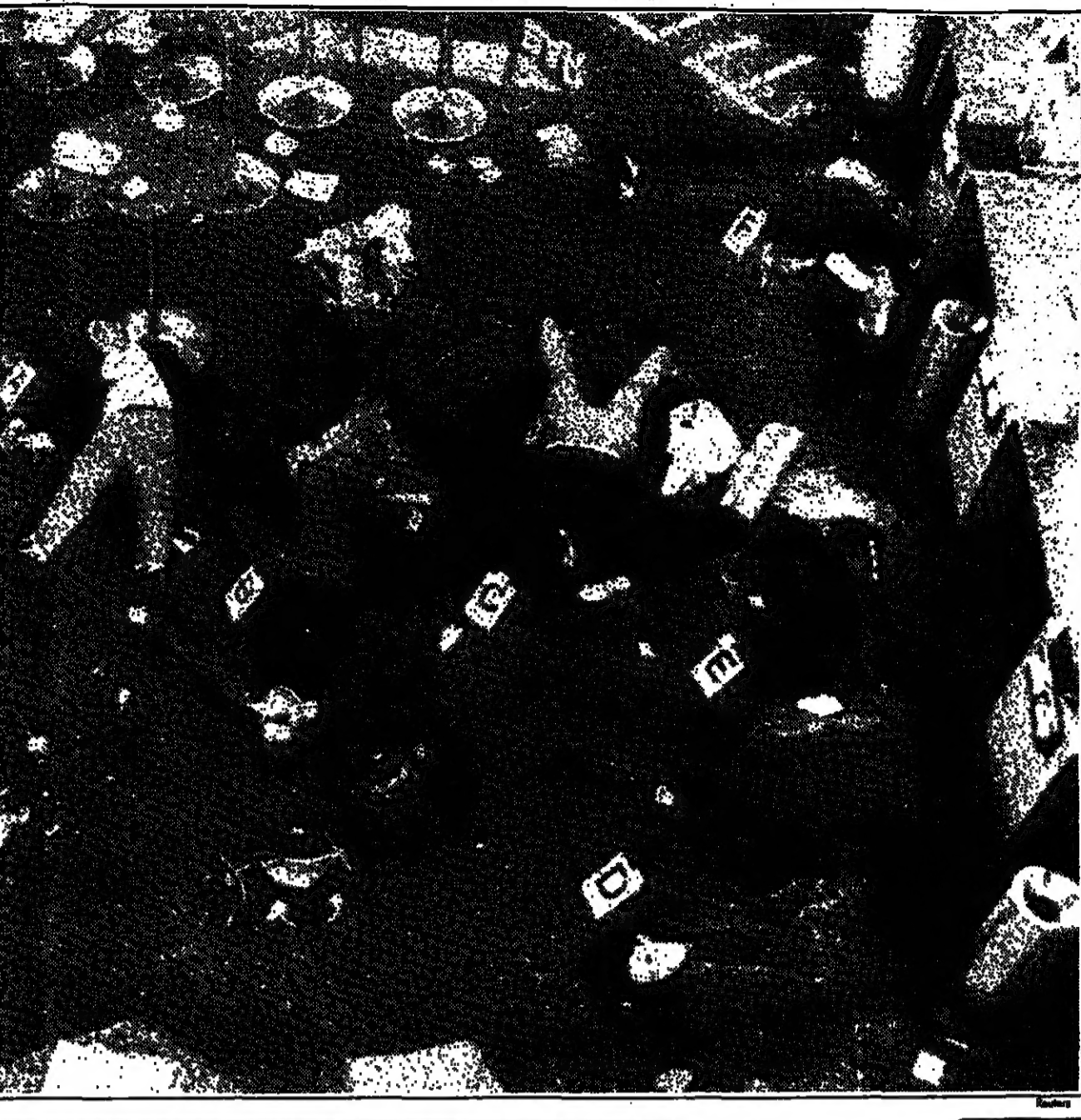
By Arthur Bonner  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Six years to the day after Soviet forces swept into Afghanistan, more than 100,000 soldiers and airmen continue to fight a war with no end in sight.

Fighting, which began after the Soviet Union intervened on Aug. 27, 1979, has fallen into a stalemate, and the war is stalemated, with guerrilla fighters in five half months of travel through the country with rebel convoys.

Soviet-backed leaders of Afghanistan do not permit visits by reporters to the government side of the front. Russians have said repeatedly they will negotiate on a basis of Soviet troops only. Western and other aid to the rebels is cut off.

Rebel leaders are unanimous in their view that the Russians, estimated at 100,000 troops, must withdraw the last man and that they will accept any formula that would end the Communist government.

Officials in Washington and Western diplomats, military officials and scholars agree that there will be no quick solution. The view of these sources, the United Nations-sponsored negotiations in Geneva, where indirect talks between Soviet troops from Afghanistan have been under way since 1982, are merely a propaganda tool for the Russians.



## 16 Killed in Attacks At 2 Europe Airports; Israelis Vow Revenge

### Israel Blames PLO, Hints at Strike Soon

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel vowed Friday that it would retaliate for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks "in every place and at any time it sees fit."

Although the Palestine Liberation Organization issued a denial that it was responsible for the attacks, Israeli leaders laid the blame squarely on the PLO and hinted broadly that armed retribution would soon follow.

As they did after the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in October, Israeli leaders declared that Friday's attacks had ruled the PLO out of any possible role in the Middle East peace negotiations.

The government urged "all countries which give shelter and support to the PLO to immediately expel all representatives of that organization."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said: "The attacks only emphasize the need facing the countries of the world to organize against all forms of terrorism and prevent the continuation of its rampage."



Yitzhak Rabin

"Terror is blind, and anyone who attempts to justify any form of terrorism must know that he will also be hit by terror. The government of Israel will protect its citizens at home and abroad, and will fight in all ways against terrorism."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin specifically singled out the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, for responsibility in the airport attacks, saying that there was a "logic" in the gunmen's selection of Italy and Austria for their targets.

The Israeli government has long

### El Al Is Target Of Gunmen in Rome, Vienna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Gunmen attacked check-in counters of El Al, the Israeli national airline, at the Rome and Vienna airports on Friday, killing at least 16 persons and injuring about 100 others.

After the attacks, which ended in gun battles between anti-terrorist units and guerrillas described as being of Arab origin, Israel vowed to strike back at what it called the "beasts" responsible.

A telephone caller to a Spanish radio station claimed the attacks were carried out by a radical group calling itself the Palestinian Abu Nidal Organization of the Costa del Sol. Abu Nidal is the code name of a fierce rival of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is being blamed for a series of terrorist attacks.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry linked Friday's attacks to the PLO, but at the organization's headquarters in Tunis a spokesman said the PLO was not involved. PLO spokesmen there and in Rome and Vienna condemned the attacks.

The assault at Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome ended with at least 13 persons dead and about 75 injured. Three gunmen were among the dead and a fourth, who was wounded, was captured.

Magistrates were waiting to question the surviving gunman, described by Italian television as an Arabic speaker, after he underwent surgery at a military hospital.

At Schwechat Airport in Vienna, three persons died, including a gunman. The police captured his two companions as they tried to flee by car. Dozens of bystanders were injured.

In the two attacks, the gunmen stormed crowded departure areas where passengers were checking in baggage for flights. They fired Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles and hurled or rolled grenades along the floor.

At both airports, witnesses said El Al security men joined in the shooting.

In Israel, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said: "These beasts know no borders and we will hit them wherever they are."

In Washington, the Reagan administration called on all nations to combat "this menace." Egypt, West European countries and the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



### For Terrorists, Death or Capture

The bodies of seven men and women lying on the floor of the international lounge at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, above, after Arab-speaking terrorists opened fire on an El Al airline check-in counter. The attack ended in a gun battle between the guerrillas and anti-terrorist units. An unidentified Arab man, marked with A, was shot to death by police. A Rome policeman hit a suspected Arab guerrilla after his arrest, left. One of the men involved in a simultaneous attack at Vienna's Schwechat airport was shot to death while trying to escape, right.



## U.S. Spy Suspect Said to Steal House Transcripts

By Ruth Marcus  
and Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Classified transcripts allegedly delivered to the Soviet Union by an accused U.S. spy came from a congressional hearing that included discussion of sensitive military secrets, including U.S. nuclear war fighting plans, according to a declassified version of the session.

The accused spy, Randy Miles Jeffries, told an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who posed as a Soviet representative, that he had given the Russians at least 13 "sample" pages of the hearing transcript, which was classified top secret, an FBI agent testified Tuesday at a court hearing for Mr. Jeffries.

Obtaining the entire hearing transcript, one source familiar with the contents of the hearing said, would have been "a significant coup for the Russians."

Mr. Jeffries offered to sell a "complete package" of three hearing transcripts, including two others classified secret, for \$5,000, Mr. Giglia testified. He said that Mr. Jeffries described two meetings with the Russians, at which he gave them 13 pages from each of the three hearings and an additional 15 pages of unspecified transcripts.

Mr. Jeffries allegedly obtained the transcripts from Acme Reporting Co., where he worked as a messenger. Acme has a contract with the House Armed Services Committee and several other committees to transcribe hearings for them when none of the 12 reporters on the House staff is available.

The House general counsel, Steven Ross, said Thursday he would "very likely" recommend, at least as an interim measure, that all House hearings on classified matters be transcribed by stenographers on the House staff rather than by such outside companies as Acme.

He said that "a matter of days before" Mr. Jeffries allegedly stole a stack of classified documents from the company, Defense Department investigators visited Acme and "gave them a clean bill of health."

"If they were there that recently, there was a systemic problem," Mr. Ross said. Either Acme was going out of its way to fool the inspectors, he said, or the level of inspection that was being done was inadequate.

"I have no indication that Acme (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

### INSIDE

■ Israel said it would continue flights over Lebanon despite Syrian missiles. Page 2.

■ Corazon Aquino said that if elected, she would permit two U.S. bases in the Philippines until at least 1991. Page 3.

■ Koss and Meland, two Soviet emigrants, mock Stalin in their own style of Socialist Realism. Page 6.

■ Japan's unemployment rate reached a record high of 2.9 percent in November. Page 7.

### MONDAY

In Wisconsin, parents must now pay for the care of a baby born to their unmarried teenage son or daughter.

## Peru to Take Control Of U.S. Oil Firm's Assets

By Michael I. Smith  
Washington Post Service

LIMA — President Alan Garcia Pérez announced Friday that the government would take control of the Peruvian oil fields of Belco Petroleum Corp., a U.S. company.

Mr. Garcia said that Belco had refused to accept the government's conditions for continuing operations in Peru and that he would sign a decree ordering the government-owned oil company, Petroperu, to take over Belco's installations.

Two other oil contractors, Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles and Bidas Exploraciones y Produccion SA of Buenos Aires, had made counterproposals that the government was evaluating. The deadline for talks between the oil companies and the Peruvian government negotiating team was midnight Thursday.

"I am sure that a fair deal can be reached with the other oil companies without having to go to the extreme of expropriation," Mr. Garcia said.

In August, Mr. Garcia ordered that the contracts with the foreign oil companies be canceled and that changes be made in oil legislation. Negotiations with the three companies began in early November.

Belco, a subsidiary of InterNorth Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska, has offshore oil concessions in northern Peru near the Ecuadorian border. It produces about 15 percent of Peru's petroleum output of 180,000 barrels per day.

burden on oil companies and set other conditions.

Mr. Garcia said the Peruvian court system would make an assessment of Belco's assets in the country and calculate taxes that the government is claiming. The difference between assets and taxes would be paid to Belco, he said.

A company-by-company breakdown of back taxes claimed by Peru is not available, but government officials have mentioning a figure of about \$35 million. Mr. Garcia said Peru would not seek reimbursement of the tax credits.

Mr. Garcia said: "This is not against foreign investment or an anti-North American position. It should not affect relations with the United States."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the addresses, agreed upon this week after the United States proposed the idea at the Geneva summit, would last about five minutes. He said that "both leaders are expected to extend New Year's greetings in the spirit of good relations."

A Soviet spokesman in Moscow also announced the plan. It will be the first time an American president has addressed the Soviet people in a televised speech since Richard Nixon did so in Moscow in 1972.

## Camelaries' Importance Fades Into Legend

Bedouins Are Taking a Back Seat as Bedouin Take to Pickup Trucks

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

RO — "We identify the Middle East with the romantic image of camels and Bedouins," said Donald Cole, an anthropologist with the American University, speaking above the din of car and revving engines. "But that much exist anymore."

Christmas time, nativity scenes portray three wise men arriving in Bethlehem ungainly humped dromedaries, exotic explorers of the 19th century as Lawrence of Arabia in his famed camels and rode them into the importance of camels in the life of the region, particularly that of the Bedouins, has faded slowly.

Now wealth is more likely to be measured in hard cash, cars or more tractable animals than the lumbering, often ill-tempered camel.

As a means of transport, camels have given way to Suzukis and Datsuns and Land Rovers throughout most of the Middle East. As a source of food, herders have replaced them with sheep and goats, whose meat is more in demand in the area's burgeoning cities.

Still, "camels have a sort of personality that a sheep doesn't have," Mr. Cole noted. He said the Bedouin have found it very difficult to write poems about sheep, "whereas they did write poetry about camels and horses."

In Saudi Arabia, Mr. Cole said, "you hear Bedouin who write poems about their pickup trucks."

Yet, camels continue to serve as beasts of burden in Egypt's primitive countryside, and a man who owned many of the beasts was considered wealthy.

Now wealth is more likely to be measured in hard cash, cars or more tractable animals than the lumbering, often ill-tempered camel.

Every Friday morning, thousands of camels are assembled for sale, mainly in the slaughterhouses, by the railroad tracks in the Imbaba slum in northern Cairo.

A few tourists wander nervously through the hobbled ranks of beasts and cringe in fear of being bitten or trampled. Boys whack the animals back into place, swinging long bats against their haunches.



Combining ancient and modern methods of transport, an enterprising Saudi transports his camel across the Saudi Arabian desert in a Japanese truck.





President François Mitterrand of France received roses offered by his supporters when he visited Brittany in October.

## Many French Believe a 'Fin de Règne' Is at Hand

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

PARIS — With legislative elections less than three months away, a deep political uncertainty has settled over France, often summed up by a widespread, if unproved, feeling that the country faces what is being called a "fin de règne," the end of the era of the Socialists, who have governed since 1981.

In essence, the mood of uncertainty stems from the assumption that the Socialists are going to lose the elections March 16, leading to a situation in France whereby President François Mitterrand, whose term does not end until 1988, will have to govern with a prime minister and government opposed to his policies.

The mood of uncertainty can be seen in several ways: in a new tension in political life; in a slowness, a wait-and-see attitude in the bureaucracy; in speculation about who will wield real power after March, the president himself or the majority in the National Assembly.

There is, of course, the possibility that the polls and even the pessimism of some Socialist leaders will turn out to be incorrect and, after the elections, the party will continue to hold its majority. Yet the belief that this will not happen is widespread, leading in to the assumption that the election will begin a period of instability and could even lead to a constitutional crisis.

Specifically, this is what seems likely to occur if the right takes control of the National Assembly: First, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and the cabinet would have to step down to be replaced

by another figure who would govern under President Mitterrand in an arrangement never before seen — but these days frequently discussed — that goes by the name *cohabitation*. Second, according to the views of many, the opposition would try to overturn Mr. Mitterrand's program, pressing for a crisis. This in

### NEWS ANALYSIS

turn would force him either to accede to a state of powerlessness or to dissolve the National Assembly and call for new elections. If the opposition were returned to power again, the president would then have little choice but to resign.

This means that some of the basic questions about the leadership will remain open even after March 16: Will Mr. Mitterrand remain as president? Will he be able to govern with a rightist majority? What authority will he have?

The answers, some commentators say, will not be in the ballot boxes. Specifically, political life is colored by the expectation that after the elections the Socialists will no longer run the government, an element that has introduced both considerable hardness and greater complexity into current debates.

One issue, involving a Socialist plan to create a new private TV station, the first in a country where the government has always had a monopoly on broadcasting, caused a storm recently in large part because of the end-of-an-era mood.

In an action that called forth a crescendo of denunciations, Mr. Mitterrand pushed through legislation giving a license for a new station to a

French-Italian consortium, some of whose members are personally close to him. A common perception has it that Mr. Mitterrand acted when he did to get the station started while he still enjoys a parliamentary majority.

The right, on the other hand, has accused him of opportunism and of abuse of power, and has vowed to reverse the plan after the elections. The result is that nobody knows for sure whether there will be a new station or not, although the best betting seems to be that the process set in motion by the Socialists is irreversible.

To many of the French all this will seem a normal part of what, with a degree of cynicism, is called "la politique politicienne," or "politicians' politics." The phrase suggests that some of the common tone of moral outrage adopted by French political leaders is just part of the game played by the ambitious.

The usual political game has been accompanied by disarray in the Socialist camp as each major figure calculates what will be best for his future.

Speculation abounds that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius are no longer in a mood to cooperate with each other. This notion gained currency earlier this month when Mr. Fabius publicly questioned Mr. Mitterrand's reception of the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The prime minister said he was "personally troubled" by the president's action.

Many Socialists said this created an image of disunity. Mr. Fabius seemed to be separating himself from the president. He appeared to know he would not be in office after March and was trying to enhance his longer-term status.

## Israel Vows to Pursue Flights Over Lebanon Despite Syrian Missiles

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel will continue military reconnaissance flights over Lebanon despite a buildup of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles there, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday.

Mr. Rabin also warned of a firm Israeli response to the deployment, and said the move had "the potential for escalation."

"Israel reserves for itself the ways, means and time of how to cope with this problem," he said, adding that Israel would "continue our flights over Lebanon."

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said concern was mounting that the missiles would lead to a confrontation, and that the United States was deeply involved in efforts to defuse the tension.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Syria had redeployed Soviet-built SAM-6 and SAM-8 weapons in eastern Lebanon. Earlier this month, Damascus withdrew the missiles after U.S. diplomatic intervention.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Friday that Damascus should not interpret Israeli restraint as weakness. In addition, aides said that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had told a visiting U.S. congressman that the missiles posed a serious problem.

The batteries, designed to be fired at aircraft flying at low altitude, apparently are to protect long-range SAM-2 weapons deployed recently on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border, Israeli experts said. The SAM-2s were deployed after Israel shot down two Syrian MiG-23 fighters on Nov. 19.

Israel has said it must carry out surveillance flights to monitor Palestinian guerrilla movements in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. It has depicted the SAM-6s and SAM-8s as a challenge to its freedom to do this.

In the first week of the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Israel launched a broad air operation to wipe out Syrian missiles in the Bekaa, and downed 80 Syrian fighters in the process.

The reports of the missile buildup came against a background of Israeli concern over a recent Syrian rapprochement with Jordan, which is more moderate. Israeli officials have said that Syria appeared to be striving to influence Jordan against entering peace talks with Israel.

U.S. Watching Situation

State Department officials said Thursday that Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian af-

fairs, was closely following the missile situation over the holidays, at a time when other high-ranking officials were on vacation. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Although the United States has not blamed either Syria or Israel for the tensions, State Department officials have said that Israel provoked the Syrians last month by shooting down the MiGs inside Syrian airspace rather than breaking off the fight when the MiGs retreated.

There is additional concern about the effect of the tensions on the prospects for Middle East peace. Any military engagement between Israel and Syria would make movement toward peace negotiations more difficult, U.S. officials said.

## Militia Chiefs Set to Sign Lebanon Pact

Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanese militia leaders prepared Friday to sign a peace pact formally ending nearly 11 years of a civil war that has killed at least 100,000 people and caused up to \$20 billion in damage.

Nabih Berri, the minister of justice and leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia, left for Damascus to sign the Syrian-backed accord with Christian and Druze militia chiefs. The accord aims to end hostilities and introduce wide-ranging political reforms, Mr. Berri's office said.

There was no immediate indication of when Elie Hobeika, the leader of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, and Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, would follow Mr. Berri to Syria.

But after talks on the accord with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem, Mr. Jumblatt said: "It's time for congratulations."

Syria's state-controlled press said that the pact would strike at what it called Israeli designs to partition Lebanon. The daily newspaper *Tishrin* warned Israel, whose troops patrol a border strip in southern Lebanon, to withdraw its forces unconditionally.

Mr. Berri has said only that the pact will be signed before the new year starts next Wednesday. Political sources said the ceremony might take place on Saturday.

A scheduled meeting for Saturday between President Hafiz al-Assad and King Hussein of Jordan was postponed until Monday, Jordanian sources said. There was speculation that the meeting was postponed to allow the Lebanese accord to be signed.

Details of the Lebanese accord remain secret, but political sources said it would phase out the state of war, ensure the return of refugees to their homes and gradually abolish the sectarian political system favoring the Christian minority.

Some Christian leaders have expressed reservations about reforms, which reportedly include measures to curb the power of the Christian-held presidency.

The Christian Phalangist Party, usually loyal to President Amin Gemayel, said the pact should be submitted to a broad-based Christian congress for approval.

The National Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun, the rightist Christian minister for finance, housing and cooperatives, criticized the militia peace initiative. A party statement said: "The abolition of sectarianism in Lebanon cannot be accomplished by a stroke of the pen. Sectarianism must first be removed from the heart."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nigeria Identifies 14 Coup Plotters

LAGOS (AFP) — Nigeria named 14 officers Friday, one of them a government minister, who have been arrested over the past two weeks for plotting to overthrow the four-month-old regime of Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

The list, released by the Information Ministry, appeared to contradict widespread speculation that the coup plot had been hatched by soldiers from the north of the country. It included only one northerner, with nine of the other alleged plotters coming from the middle-belt states and four from the south.

The highest-ranking officer on the list is Major General Mamman Vatsa, a northerner who also is minister in charge of the federal capital of Abuja.

### West Bank Reporter Feared Revenge

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A story by a Palestinian journalist whose body was found last week was published by his newspaper Friday with a note in which he asked that the article not be signed because he feared for his safety.

Hassan Abdel Halim, 36, of the East Jerusalem daily *al-Fajr*, was investigating reports of fraudulent land purchases on the West Bank. Colleagues have said he was killed because of his discoveries. Israeli police said an autopsy had shown that Mr. Halim, who disappeared on Oct. 3, died when an explosive charge went off in his hands and that he was not murdered.

In Friday's story, Mr. Halim named three Arabs who he said worked for Israeli contractors seeking to build Jewish settlements north of Jerusalem. Mr. Halim said the three had used threats and pressure when purchasing land from local Arabs.

### End of Martial Law Nears in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan's civilian cabinet met Friday to discuss final preparations for ending eight and a half years of martial law, the longest period of military rule in the 38 years since independence.

The announcement had seemed set for Saturday, but the official daily *Pakistan Times* said that President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq now would probably proclaim the end of military rule on Sunday. A civilian parliament was chosen last February in elections from which political parties were banned.

The cabinet, presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Jinnah, discussed the political situation and "matters connected with the lifting of martial law," a government statement said.

### U.S. Court Extends Rights of Spouses

NEW YORK (NYT) — Medical licenses obtained during a marriage are "marital property" whose value must be divided equitably at the time of a divorce, New York state's highest court has ruled.

In a decision that broadens the rights of spouses in divorce actions, the New York Court of Appeals ruled unanimously Thursday that a woman who helped pay for her former husband's medical education was entitled to a share of the value of the license he subsequently received.

The decision came in the case of Loretta and Michael O'Brien, a Westchester County couple whose nine-and-a-half-year marriage ended in divorce in 1980. During much of their marriage, Mrs. O'Brien worked as a teacher while Dr. O'Brien was in medical training. In December 1980, three months after he received his medical license, Dr. O'Brien sued for divorce, then quickly remarried.

### War in West Africa Is Said to Spread

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AFP) — Fighting between Burkina Faso and Mali entered its third day Friday, amid signs that the war was spreading outside the border area that the two sides are struggling to control.

Each country reported attacks from the other on areas outside the Agacher Strip, the contested zone, which is said to be rich in mineral. Mali said planes from Burkina Faso bombed the town of Sikasso, more than 300 miles from the contested zone. Burkina Faso said Mali attacked the town of Koloko, which is also outside the Agacher Strip.

The reports followed an announcement of a cease-fire on Thursday by the Libyan foreign minister, Ali Abdel-Salem Treiki, who traveled to both West African countries in an effort to mediate the conflict. New fighting was reported less than an hour after he announced the cease-fire.

### Chinese to Design U.S. Shuttle Tests

BEIJING (Reuters) — Chinese science students will be invited to design experiments to be carried out aboard the U.S. space shuttle under an agreement signed in Beijing on Friday.

The official Xinhua news agency said that the American Association for Promotion of Scientific Popularization in China, which signed the agreement with the Chinese Society of Astronautics, already had booked cabin space for the necessary equipment on a future shuttle mission. The agency said the Society of Astronautics would seek project suggestions next year from high school and polytechnic school students and select those suitable for the shuttle.

### For the Record

Spain's lower house of parliament approved a motion Friday in favor of the country remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, officials said.

The Soviet state airline Aeroflot and Pan American World Airways, the U.S. carrier, will resume direct flights between New York and Moscow on April 27, Civil Aviation Minister Boris Bogoyev of the Soviet Union said Friday. The flights were suspended in 1981.

Members of Japan's cabinet and ruling party agreed Friday on a 6.5-percent increase in defense spending for the 1986 fiscal year to 3.3 trillion yen (\$16.5 billion), a Defense Agency official said.

Cyprus and the Soviet Union have signed two-year scientific and cultural cooperation agreements, the Cyprus News Agency reported Friday.

## North Korea Joins Treaty On Nuclear Containment

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Reagan administration officials have announced.

North Korea's move was described by government officials and private experts Thursday as an important development in efforts to prevent the spread of the ability to make nuclear weapons to the Korean peninsula.

North Korea formally acceded to the treaty in Moscow on Dec. 12. The Soviet Union informed the United States of the action on Dec. 19, a State Department official said.

The North Korean nuclear program has been a matter of concern because the North Koreans have been building a nuclear research reactor that has not been subject to international inspection. The construction apparently is being done without the help of other nations, officials said.

The United States has long sought Soviet help in persuading North Korea to sign the 1968 treaty, administration officials said. Nations can join the treaty by providing documents to the United States, Britain or the Soviet Union, the only signatory countries allowed to have nuclear weapons.

Under the treaty, nations not possessing nuclear weapons pledge not to make or receive nuclear ex-

plosives and agree to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency. About 132 nations have joined.

The treaty, however, does not prohibit nations, in the course of a peaceful nuclear research program, from accumulating material, such as plutonium, that could be used to make nuclear weapons. Signatories also pledge to share peaceful nuclear technology.

Some congressional sources, who have discussed the matter with administration experts, say the North Korean research facility now under construction will be a 30-megawatt reactor that will use natural uranium and graphite to produce a nuclear reaction.

In addition, a small four-megawatt research reactor that is subject to international safeguards has been supplied to North Korea by the Soviet Union.

Under the treaty, the larger reactor would now be open to international inspection. The precise procedures under which such inspections would be carried out still must be worked out.

The United States has long been concerned about the spread to the Korean peninsula of the ability to make nuclear weapons. U.S. forces based in South Korea have tactical nuclear weapons.

South Korea ratified the treaty in 1975 under pressure from the United States and Canada.



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Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A.Sch.	4,020	2,170	1,195
Belgium	B.F.	9,020	4,875	2,668
Denmark	D.Bk.	1,930	1,040	570
Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	644	339
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Netherlands	Fl.	530	293	165
Ireland	I.S.	115	62	34
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Luxembourg	L.F.	9,020	4,875	2,668
Norway	Nkr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,050
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	Skr.	1,470	795	424
Switzerland	S.Fr.	422	233	129
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## Billions of Dollars Lost By Poor Management Of Agencies, GAO Says

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government lost billions of dollars in 1984 because of poor management in virtually every major agency, the General Accounting Office said today.

In a year-end report, card that criticizes the administration with good intentions but poor follow-through, the GAO found significant breakdowns in weapons procurement, Social Security administration, property management and almost every other governmental function involving large sums of money.

Although each department has pledged improvements, the GAO said, "the major problems so far remain largely unchanged."

In a letter presenting the report to Congress, Charles A. Bowsher, the comptroller general and head of the accounting office, wrote: "Widespread and often longstanding weaknesses and breakdowns in agency internal controls continue to result in wasteful spending, poor management and losses involving billions of dollars of federal funds. The weaknesses have also made outright fraud more feasible."

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, examined 23 agencies that together spend more than 95 percent of the federal budget. It found that none of them has fully put into effect the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, which was meant to improve internal financial controls in federal bureaucracies and bring some consistency to the 427 separate accounting systems that they use.

The Office of Management and Budget, which is responsible for putting the act into effect, responded to the GAO report by claiming "considerable progress."

Joseph R. Wright Jr., deputy director of the office, said that improving financial management is a top administration objective but cautioned that the calls by the accounting office for closer monitoring of agency progress could backfire.

"We are concerned that complying with the GAO recommendations would impose an audit-oriented approach, require much more detailed testing and result in cumbersome reporting and even more paperwork," Mr. Wright said in a Nov. 25 letter to Mr. Bowsher.

Many of the problems cited in the 71-page GAO report have been reported previously, either by the accounting office or by the inspectors-general.

The problems detailed included the following:

- The Treasury Department's computer systems are vulnerable to accidental or intentional misuse, the GAO found. The result is "continued potential for fraudulent diversion of electronic funds transfers totaling billions of dollars."
- The Veterans Administration wastes millions of dollars by failing to control medically unnecessary admissions, according to the report. In addition, the agency maintains that poor watch over drug supplies that "it was very difficult to determine whether a particular drug was missing, or in cases where VA could tell what quantity was missing, how it disappeared."
- The Defense Department's Logistics Agency, which buys supplies for the military, reported last year that it had paid \$22.6 million for items that it could not verify had been received. Another \$53 million had been spent for products that were already 90 days past delivery at the time of the GAO review.
- The GAO said the Pentagon procurement system, which will spend \$100 billion this year, continues to be marked by weak controls leading to overpriced spare parts, lack of competition, cost growth and a reliance on contractor cost estimates.
- The accounting office also found that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration does a poor job of buying spare parts for its space shuttle, which are expected to cost \$2.3 billion through 1994.

Other deaths:

Joseph D. Oriolo, 72, who produced and directed more than 100 cartoon features, including "Soyuz the Friendly Ghost" and "Pete the Cat," Wednesday in Hackensack, New Jersey.

General James Marshall-Cornwall, 98, Wednesday in Malton in western England. Sir James served World War I in France as an intelligence and staff officer and tended the 1919 Versailles peace conference as a member of the British delegation.

Jacques Chazelle, 64, France's ambassador to Portugal, of a cerebral hemorrhage in Lisbon, the French Embassy said Thursday.

Ray McNeel, 71, a U.S. District Court judge, Wednesday in Boise, Idaho. He was appointed a federal judge in 1964 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Rafael Denkash, 34, the son of the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denkash, Friday in Ankara from injuries sustained in a traffic accident in Cyprus earlier in the week.

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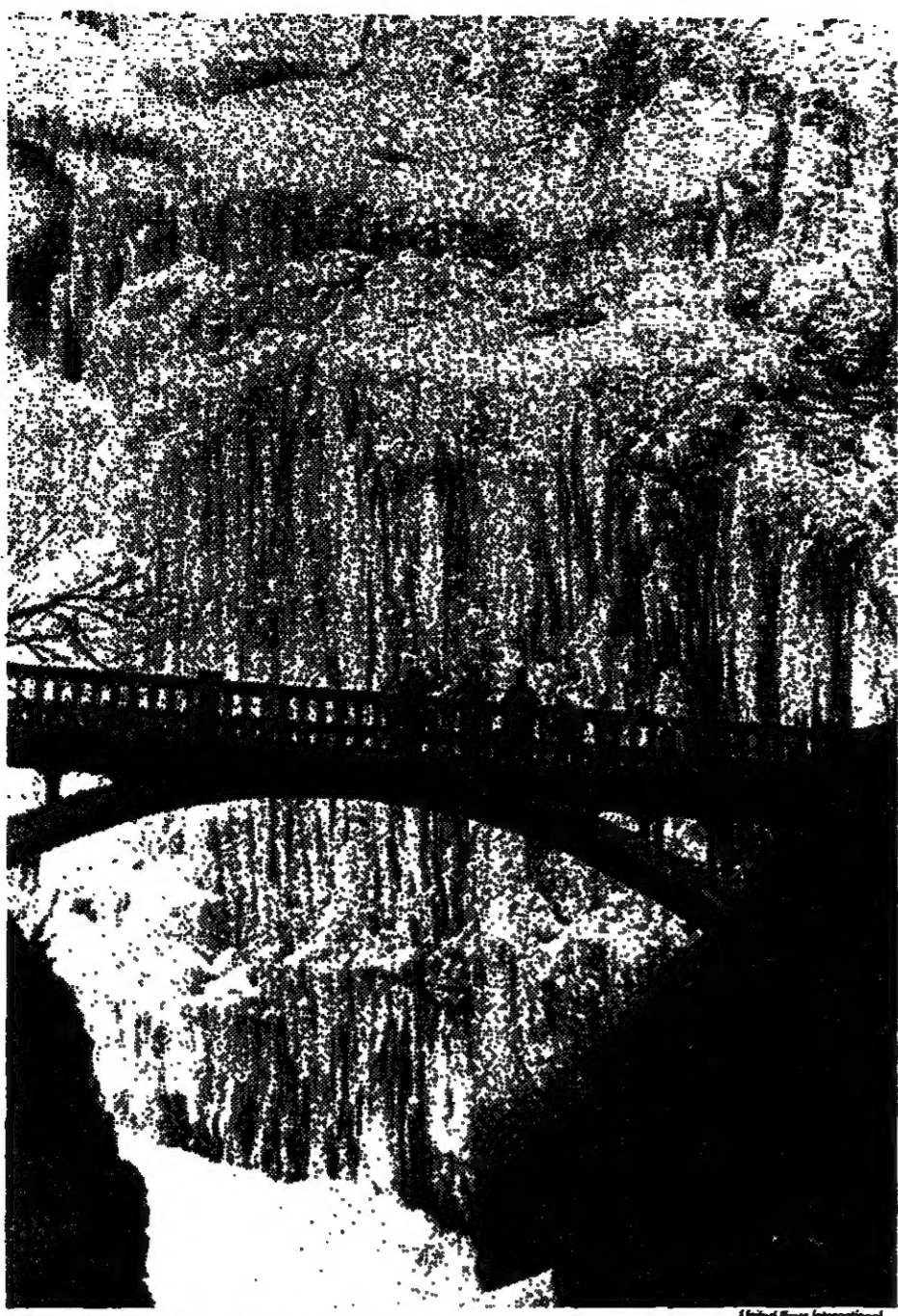
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## AMERICAN TOPICS



**FROZEN FALLS**—Winter has considerably slowed the output of Multnomah Falls in western Oregon, which, like much of the United States, is suffering through a cold snap.

### Poll Finds Little Sign Of a New Puritanism

A Los Angeles Times poll shows no convincing evidence of the much talked-about revival of puritanism in the United States. Many attitudes, in fact, have not changed since the so-called sexual revolution of the late 1960s.

In the case of premarital sex, views are becoming more liberal: Of the 2,308 people polled throughout the United States, 35 percent called it wrong, compared to 46 percent in a poll conducted in 1972. But extramarital sex is held to be wrong by 85 percent, up one percentage point from a 1973 poll.

As recently as 1982, 74 percent of those polled said it was easy to tell right from wrong. Now only 59 percent say so. In a poll in 1968, 36 percent said the United States was a "sick society." This has since climbed to 39 percent.

In the midst of the publicity about acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, the American public has not eased its profound disapproval of homosexuality. A 75-percent majority viewed "sexual relations between two adults of the same sex" as wrong, down only three percentage points from a 1973 poll.

On the other hand, there are growing expressions of sympathy for homosexuals, the largest

high-risk group for AIDS. Two years ago, when AIDS was not the public issue it is today, only 30 percent of the public said it was sympathetic to the homosexual community. The figure now is 41 percent.

television sports programs and buying more prime-time and daytime drama programming.

Professors at the 169 law schools in the United States publish scholarly papers up to a point, two law professors report, and that is the point at which they receive tenure and cannot be dismissed without serious cause. Michael I. Swygert of Stetson University in De Land, Florida, and Nathaniel E. Gozansky of Emory University in Atlanta said that of 1,950 professors surveyed beginning in 1980, 862 had published nothing within three or four years of receiving tenure, and 404 had work published only once.

Las Vegas officials are studying the feasibility of building a 300-mile-per-hour (490-kilometer-per-hour) magnetically levitated train by the end of the century to bring people from Southern California in an hour or so. Such trains are being developed in Japan and West Germany but none is in service anywhere. Bill Briare, mayor of Las Vegas, says, "It is inevitable that this technology is going to be accepted in the United States — and I think it is — then the sooner somebody gets started, the better, and it might as well be Las Vegas."

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Women now influence 81 percent of all automobile purchases and are the primary decision makers in 39 percent of them, up from 33 percent in 1978 and 25 percent in 1973, according to a 1984 marketing survey. Marketers are modifying their designs and their advertising accordingly, The New York Times reports. Women like smaller, fuel-efficient models and they shop around more than men do. Chevrolet is dropping its sponsorship of some

judiciary police forensic service, was quoted by the Notemex news agency as saying that the thieves left numerous fingerprints.

Police have been X-raying passengers' luggage at the country's 55 airports, and conducting spot searches at roadblocks, ports, railroad stations and bus depots. But authorities said they had no clues to the whereabouts of the artifacts.

A worldwide alert was sent through Interpol, the Paris-based international police organization. The Mexican Foreign Ministry said it has circled a description of the stolen artifacts to friendly governments.

Carlos Tornero, director of the

## Police Official Suggests Museum Staff May Be Involved in Mexican Art Theft

The Associated Press  
MEXICO CITY — The theft of 140 priceless pre-Columbian artifacts here this week may have been an inside job, a senior police official has been quoted as saying.

Mexican police checked travelers leaving the country in hopes of preventing the thieves from smuggling out the centuries-old gold, jade and stone relics from Aztec, Mayan and other Indian civilizations.

The relics apparently were stolen on Christmas Eve but the theft was discovered early Christmas Day as guards changed shifts, museum officials said.

Colonel Rafael Rocha Cordero, deputy director of the federal judiciary police, was quoted Thursday by the newspaper Excelsior as saying that investigators were baffled at the ease with which the thieves worked.

In less than three hours, between two and four thieves selectively plundered seven showcases in three exhibition rooms, Mr. Rocha Cordero reportedly said.

"They knew perfectly well how the place functioned," the police official was quoted as saying. "They had enough time to go through half the museum, which places suspicion on the guards, who were obliged to do the rounds every two hours."

Eight guards who were on duty at the museum during Christmas Eve were being questioned but none had been charged. The Attorney General's Office said Thursday that they were not considered suspects.

The museum had no electronic detection devices and relied on guards to protect its treasures, said

Enrique Florescano, a director of the museum.

"They were systematic in what they wanted, choosing the best known pieces, as if they had a list in hand," Marcia Castro León, another museum director, said.

Excelsior quoted Mr. Rocha Cordero as saying that the thieves scaled the museum's high steel fence, crawled through a broken air-conditioning tunnel to the basement, then went through the first and second-floor showrooms. No locks were picked, no glass broken and no door forced open, officials said.

Salvador Army Leaders Say They Had No Word of Truce

Los Angeles Times Service  
SAN SALVADOR — Guerrillas accused El Salvador's government Thursday of violating a holiday truce with an air raid of bombs and rockets against the rebels in the eastern province of Morazan, but the army commander there and commanders in other conflict areas said they had not been informed of any truce.

A military spokesman here said that the armed forces "maintained their positions" during Christmas and that all army operations were undertaken in response to guerrilla attacks.

Military commanders in the provinces of Morazan, Chalatenango and Cuscatlan, areas of normally heavy fighting, said they were not informed by the high command of a truce agreed to by Pres-

ident José Napoleón Duarte on Tuesday. The commanders said they were launching operations as usual during the holidays.

On Tuesday, the government announced that it would accept a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church for a 10-day truce to cease offensives and allow soldiers and combatants to return home for the holidays.

The rebel military Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front had said that it would agree to the truce if the government would.

In a broadcast over their clandestine radio station, the guerrillas accused the armed forces Thursday of bombing and rocketing several areas of Morazan on Christmas Day, hitting at least eight homes of civilians and wounding a woman and two children in the hamlet of La Joya.

## Marcos Foes Say They'd Let U.S. Keep Bases Until 1991

The Associated Press

OLONGAPO, Philippines — Corazon C. Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, has told Filipinos who live near the Subic Bay Naval Base that if elected president, she would allow the United States to keep two large military bases at least until 1991.

Appearing Thursday in Olongapo, which is near Subic and the Clark Air Base, Mrs. Aquino and her vice-presidential candidate, Salvador H. Laurel, tried to counter local fears that an Aquino-Laurel victory over President Ferdinand E. Marcos would mean an end to U.S. use of the bases. Nearly 40,000 Filipino civilians are employed there.

Under the treaty allowing the United States to use the bases, either side may end the agreement after 1991, upon giving a year's notice. Technically, Subic and Clark are Philippine bases, although the U.S. presence dwarfs the tiny Philippine military contingent at both.

Mrs. Aquino told the crowd, "I will respect the bases up until 1991 and keep all of our options open."

The economy of Olongapo, northwest of Manila, is heavily dependent upon Subic. Mr. Laurel accused Mr. Marcos and Olongapo's mayor, Richard Gordon, who both want to keep Subic and Clark,



Corazon C. Aquino

of fomenting fears that a Marcos defeat would mean an end to the U.S. presence there.

Leftist groups, including some that have supported Mrs. Aquino, have advocated immediate removal of the bases.

In a separate development Friday in the campaign for the Feb. 7 election, Mr. Marcos accused Mrs. Aquino of covering up the killing of a local official in the 1960s.

After martial law was declared in 1972, the same accusation was made against Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Aquino, who had been Mr. Marcos's strongest political rival, was assassinated in August 1983 as he returned from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

In 1977, a military court convicted Mr. Aquino on the charge, which he had denied.

Mr. Marcos made the accusation against Mrs. Aquino in a ceremony at the presidential palace. "Cory and the opposition are hiding the killing," Mr. Marcos said, using Mrs. Aquino's nickname.

Mrs. Aquino's spokeswoman replied: "Obviously, this play is a clear indication of how bankrupt the regime is of substantive issues. Mr. Marcos is now employing his traditional tactic of black propaganda."

■ **Rebels May Weigh Truce**

The accused chief of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines has said that rebel forces would "seriously consider" Mrs. Aquino's call for a cease-fire if she is elected, United Press International reported Friday from Manila, quoting an opposition newspaper.

José Maria Sison, who has been imprisoned since 1977 as the suspected chairman of the party, said Mrs. Aquino had adopted a "wise and commendable position," the newspaper Malaya said Friday.

## Mob Killing Removed Heir Apparent New York Experts Say No. 2 Man Was a Primary Target

By Selwyn Rabb

NEW YORK — After a week of intelligence analysis of the slayings of two alleged Mafia figures, Paul C. Castellano and Thomas Bilotti, law-enforcement officials now say that Mr. Bilotti was a primary target and possibly the main one, because he had emerged as the underdog of the Gambino crime family.

As underdog, he would have been the family's No. 2 leader and the heir apparent to Mr. Castellano, the officials said. They added that a faction of the group led by John Gotti feared that if Mr. Castellano were killed or sentenced to prison, Mr. Bilotti still would be powerful enough to take over as acting boss.

Based on confidential intelligence reports and analysis, the officials from the New York City Police Department and the U.S. Justice Department said that Mr. Bilotti had been gunned down along with Mr. Castellano on a Manhattan sidewalk Dec. 16 as part of a struggle to replace Mr. Castellano as the head of the Gambino organization.

Mr. Castellano, 70, and Mr. Bilotti, 45, were killed in a fusillade as they emerged from a limousine driven by Mr. Bilotti. Organized-crime experts publicly identified Mr. Castellano as the leader of the Gambino organization since 1976 and Mr. Bilotti as a rising and important figure in the group.

Federal and local law-enforcement officials said that since the slaying, homicide detectives and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have observed members of the Gotti and Castellano factions meeting in the Ozone Park section of Queens, and the Little Italy section of Manhattan. The sessions, informants have told the police, were called to smooth over differences and to determine a successor to Mr. Castellano as the head of the Gambino family.

Among those cited by organized-crime experts as potential rivals to

blocked from acquiring top posts in the Gambino group.

The director of New York State's Organized Crime Strike Force, Ronald Goldstock, and other officials, said last week that Mr. Castellano apparently had become a liability to members of his own organization and leaders of the four other Mafia families in New York.

These officials asserted that Mr. Castellano was believed to have been neglecting business matters and impeding profitable criminal undertakings because of his difficulties in a current federal racketeering trial and other pending criminal cases against him.

According to confidential FBI and police intelligence reports, since the death of Carlo Gambino, the founder of the family, in 1976 the group had been split between factions led by Mr. Castellano and Mr. Dellacroce.

Mr. Gotti, who is a caporegime, was identified by the police as loyal to the Dellacroce faction.

Following Mr. Dellacroce's death, law-enforcement officials said Thursday, Mr. Castellano was ready to name Mr. Bilotti as the underboss. Mr. Bilotti, who lived on Staten Island near Mr. Castellano, had a reputation, according to police intelligence reports, as one of the toughest leaders in the Castellano family and had been known to smash opponents over the head with a baseball bat to end disputes.

Mr. Gotti, 45, had a long feud with Mr. Bilotti. According to the officials, informants have reported that Mr. Gotti feared that if Mr. Bilotti became the underboss, then Mr. Gotti and his faction would be



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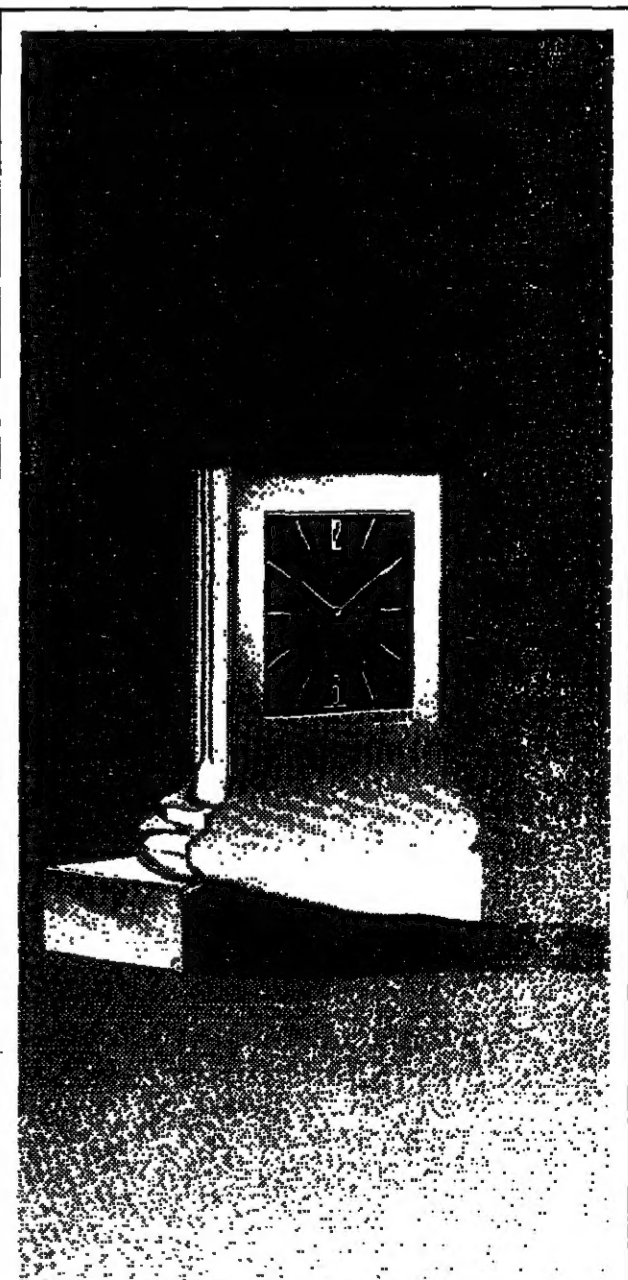


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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Poor Year on the Hill

The backside of a departing Congress is always a tempting target, and never more so than this year. A farm bill was finally enacted, and tax reform passed the House, but the members left town without having passed an immigration bill, a Superfund bill, a civil rights bill, a Conrail bill, a higher education bill, a bill setting up a new retirement system for federal employees. The excuse is that the budget and the deficit took up so much time. Yet the deficit was not dealt with either.

It took Congress seven months just to adopt the budget resolution — the declaration of goals and intentions with which the budget process each year is supposed to start. The declaration was weak, efforts by the Senate to strengthen it, by opening the way to Social Security cuts and possible tax increases, were defeated by President Reagan and the House. The last months of the session were then supposed to be spent carrying out the resolution, partly by trimming appropriations, partly by tinkering in a reconciliation bill with the underlying laws on which spending each year — both benefits and appropriations — is based.

This book-length reconciliation bill was the perfect metaphor for the session. It sounded more important than it was. It reached into many corners — Medicare reimbursement rates, federal pay, the tobacco program, eligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and college student loans, the right to free care at veterans' hospitals. The congressional budget committees said the bill would cut the deficit by \$20 billion this fiscal year

and \$75 billion through fiscal 1988 — impressive numbers. But part of the \$20 billion the administration had already achieved by executive order, part was fanciful accounting and only part was "real." The bill would have left the deficit about where it found it.

And even then it did not pass. In the final hours it was put over until next year because of a breakdown between the House and the Senate over the use of a sales tax to finance the Superfund. A fiscal remedy was sidetracked because of a programmatic dispute; it has happened all year. Nor apparently would it have mattered if the two houses had resolved their differences. The president was waiting to veto the bill, also on assorted programmatic grounds. "From the standpoint of deficit reduction we end the year on a very dismal note," said Pete Domenici, the dogged chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

On another level it is possible to argue that this was a year of reassessment for Congress on the budget. In the defense authorization and appropriations bills and again in the Gramm-Rudman amendment to the budget process, it sent the president the message that he can no longer count on increases in spending authority for defense if he will not propose a way to finance them. And in fact some part of Congress's dereliction may be traced directly to an absence of commitment in the White House. But you can make too much of this. It would be a cop-out to suggest that Congress's failures are not largely of its own making.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## So Bake It Bulletproof

Every year at this time, millions of fruitcakes are given to people. We are reliably informed that many are eaten, but we have also seen quite a bit of evidence that many are not. That is why we think Senator Sam Nunn should go a little easier on the Pentagon and its 16-page instructions for baking fruitcake.

The recipe is printed in the official military specifications for bakers who might want to produce the cakes for troops overseas. It stipulates, for example, that "flavoring shall be pure or artificial vanilla in such quantities that its presence shall be organoleptically detected." Mr. Nunn told the Senate about this recipe in order to make a point concerning overspecifying by the military and how it contributes to America's military procurement problems. But he failed to put it in the larger context of America's fruitcake problem.

In some households, as we said, the fruitcake is eaten, but in others it is stored away in

its unopened tin; or a few slices are cut and partially eaten, but the rest is stored. Sometimes it is passed on as a gift for someone else. As it lies in some dark corner of the house, it is recalled with fond darkness when the person who gave it comes to visit. No one has the heart or the nerve to throw one away.

It becomes, then, a simple matter of morale for the Pentagon to insist on a fruitcake that is built to rigid tolerances, capable of being stored for long periods in a footlocker or duffel bag, of being carried in a field pack on maneuvers, of surviving a direct hit or a white-glove inspection, of enduring extreme climates from the tropics to the Arctic. Under the military's exacting specifications, 12 tons (10.8 metric tons) of fruitcake were produced for the troops this year at a cost of \$15.1 a pound (454 grams), which seems to us a bargain when you consider that, quite often, fruitcake is forever.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### For a Declared War on Terror

"Gradually the people of the United States are coming to understand that terrorism is the characteristic form of warfare of this age, and that the choice of strategies to counter it is no different from what it was when Hitler was the threat: alliance or appeasement."

"This threat has a different face to it. Its weapons are not Panzer divisions and Stuka dive bombers but handguns and grenades. It is the form of warfare that those who are weak in conventional arms employ against powers which are stronger. It relies on stealth, obviously, but it also relies on intimidation, and that was part of Hitler's arsenal. He managed for too many years to stare down the free nations of the West, and convince them that they might buy peace and safety for themselves by ignoring his attacks on others. Eventually even America, which had an ocean's protection from his assaults, came to see there was no way to avoid the inevitable confrontation. But the last time cost countless lives."

So it is with terrorism. A nation that sits back and hopes that its citizens will not be targets of terrorism makes it ever more likely that they will be targeted. But a nation that demonstrates its readiness — indeed, its eagerness — to make terrorists pay for their crimes will offer its citizens the only real protection they can have in such an age.

President Reagan and his associates are entitled to credit for gradually but steadily moving the United States toward a realistic anti-terrorist policy. Instead of concealing American cooperation and participation in counterterrorist strikes, we should publicize and proclaim that it will be U.S. policy to lend all possible assistance to any friendly government whose citizens are taken hostage. That notice — the clear, advance warning to terrorists anywhere that if they strike against anyone, we are coming after them — is the best insurance policy against terrorism we can buy.

Does such a policy make us accomplices in

the deaths of innocents? I do not believe so, for I really do think it is the most effective deterrent against repeated terrorist attacks.

Let us not use our compassion for the innocent as an excuse for appeasing terrorism. And let us not be coy about the fact that the policy of the government of the United States is to go after terrorists, rather than to wait passively for them to strike again.

— David S. Broder in The Washington Post

### Arafat's Time Is Running Out

King Hussein of Jordan has tried with great persistence during the past 12 months to persuade Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization to make an unequivocal statement of his willingness to come to the negotiating table on the basis of United Nations Resolution 242. It is the only internationally agreed formula for resolving the conflict and enshrines the principle of Israel exchanging land for peace. Instead, Mr. Arafat shelters behind the unconvincing explanation that, as recognition of Israel is the biggest card in his hand, it must be the last one to be played.

In fact he has no other cards to play if he genuinely wishes to accelerate the peace process. He is now more isolated than ever before and is thus less able to appear as a credible spokesman for the 1.2 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

King Hussein believes, as do some Israelis, that occupation is rapidly becoming indistinguishable from colonization. If Mr. Arafat wishes to check that process, which contains all the seeds of another war, he has the obligation to follow the advice of King Hussein and President Mubarak of Egypt to seek a negotiated peace. If he cannot do that he will find that he has been deserted even by those who currently profess friendship. Once that happens — and it is coming steadily closer — no one will be listening when Mr. Arafat does finally accept 242.

— The Financial Times (London)

## FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Wedding Ring Bill Is Proposed**  
NEW YORK — An amusing illustration of the kind of legislation which women's suffrage may be expected to promote is furnished [on Dec. 27] in New Jersey, where thousands of matrons are organizing a campaign in favor of the compulsory wearing of wedding rings by married men. Under the auspices of the Cupid's Wing Club, a "bill for the protection of our daughters against the wiles of married men who masquerade as bachelors" has been prepared for the next session of the legislative assembly. The bill makes it a felony punishable by a fine of \$500, or two years' imprisonment, for any married man to neglect, when away from home, to wear on his thumb a ring to show that he is married.

**1935: Austria Frees Socialists, Nazis**  
VIENNA — The doors of Austrian prisons were thrown open [on Dec. 27] for hundreds of Socialists and Nazis released under the government's Christmas amnesty. Many were sentenced for their part in the uprising of February, 1934, when the government wiped out the Socialists in Vienna. It is understood that Dr. Anton Rintelen, Minister to Italy at the time of the Nazi putsch in July, 1934, will also be released. It is claimed that Rintelen was to have been Chancellor if the putsch had succeeded. The amnesty followed persistent pressure by the Socialists. It is taken as indicating the Cabinet's intention of patching up peace with the workers in order to present a strong front against the Nazi movement during 1936.

## Contender For Crisis Of the Year

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will be making a serious mistake if it does not put the Philippines high on its list of favorites for 1986's crisis of the year.

The worst theory of the case rests on evidence all too common to post-war experience: a growing Communist insurgency, valuable if not vital American strategic "assets," a politically repressive regime; a crumbling economy and a corrupted society; an aging, ailing, authoritarian leader who trades heavily on the reputation of old friendship and alliance with the Americans; a weak and divided opposition that holds out only the most forlorn hope of delivering its country to democratic ways.

And, yes, there is even the prospect of an "election" to lead a measure of legitimacy to the 20 years of government by Ferdinand Marcos — most of those years under martial law. But campaigning is under way. You will have recognized bits and pieces of assorted and analogous: Iran in the last years of the Shah, Nicaragua in Anastasio Somoza's last years, Vietnam in the period just before the downfall of Ngo Dinh Diem. In each instance the United States was confronted with agonizing choices. In each case there was the same fundamental confusion when it spoke of "friends" — the confusion between leaders and regimes congenial to American immediate purposes and the nations and/or peoples over which they presided. There was the same noble talk of promoting The American Way, of advancing human rights, of elections and all the rest in nations where the stage was simply not set, either institutionally or traditionally, for easy revolution to democracy, American-style.

In the Philippines there is a democratic tradition, an American bequest in 1946 after 48 years of colonial rule. There is also a genuine friendship and there are business connections as well. U.S. security interests in the Pacific and westward to the China Sea and the Indian Ocean depend heavily on access to the naval base at Subic Bay and the Clark Air Base. Those installations are fixtures that even Mr. Marcos's opposition would, for all its campaign talk, be unlikely to remove, not least because of the 5 percent of Philippine GNP that they generate, together with generous U.S. military and economic aid.



But the appearance of promise in the February elections is deceiving. The roots of Mr. Marcos's power run deep into the military and the economy. His leading opponent, the widow of Benigno Aquino, has the appeal of martyrdom (her husband was the opposition leader) but is the first to say she knows nothing about the job she seeks. It is widely accepted that, one way or another, Mr. Marcos will not allow himself to lose.

It is at this point that you have to look to the American contribution to the problem. Unlike past situations of this sort, there is extraordinary agreement on the extent of the threat. Administration officials have confidently predicted "civil war on a massive scale" within three to five years. The only difference of opinion is with Mr. Marcos (and this has a familiar ring), who finds it convenient to boast that he can crush the Communists within a year without undertaking any of the military, economic and social reforms that U.S. officials unanimously agree are imperative.

This American consensus on the Communist threat — ranging from Senator Paul Laxalt, the president's special emissary to Mr. Marcos, to Representative Stephen Solarz, a Democrat of New York and chairman of the House subcommittee responsible for the region — distinguishes the Philippines from, say, Iran or Vietnam. True, the administration has let it be known that it is looking for alternatives to the navy and air force bases. But such talk is mostly for the effect this might have on Mr. Marcos. Estimates of the cost of alternative sites at Guam or elsewhere range from \$2 billion to \$3 billion. (You might as well take the high side, because the military will.)

In any event, no alternative would serve U.S. strategic interests as well. But there are distinctly familiar differences of opinion over how to handle Mr. Marcos — the same sort of liberal vs. conservative argument that confounded policy-making for Iran, Nicaragua and Vietnam. It comes down to three choices: Stick with the devil one knows, and risk going down with him; actively intervene in an effort to replace him with something better, the tactic that failed in Vietnam with Diem; or somehow exercise U.S. leverage to bring about an orderly transition, with Mr. Marcos agreeing to hand over power to whatever forces seem most likely to be able to cope with the insurgency and the economy.

This last course is the only one that offers much hope. That it is also the most difficult course is only a measure of the gravity of the crisis now building in the Philippines. The longer the rule of Mr. Marcos drags on, the likelier it is that the Philippines will fulfill the worst expectations — soon enough, if not in 1986.

Washington Post Writers Group

## To See Ahead in the West, Start by Looking Back

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A disturbing new French film by Agnès Varda is a reminder of how much has changed in the Western world since 1968. Titled "Without a Roof or a Law," the film is the story of the degradation and death of a pretty, stubborn girl with but one thought on her mind: to live by and for herself alone.

The film is set in the present, not in the heyday of hippiedom. The girl is frankly portrayed as selfish, insensitive, uncaring, if brave. The character excites pity but not sympathy because there is no suggestion that society is to blame for her plight. Her willful indifference, her insistence on absolute personal freedom at whatever cost it may impose on others is all that is offered to explain what happens to her.

Miss Varda does not preach or draw the implicit conclusion, but the change of perspective from a generation ago is striking. It does reflect the times and constitutes a more conservative, traditional outlook in modern society.

There are no politics or polemics, no sociological or ideological abstractions. The background is rural France and the ordinary people who live in it, peasants, North African migrants, university educated agronomists, vestiges of the gentry, truck drivers, gas station attendants. They have become rather open-minded, but the girl is not.

It is her view that seems obsolete. The film's approach makes a sharp contrast with the dominant intellectual fashion of the late 1960s. It revives a need to seek better understanding of what happened, why the counterculture movement arose and exploded, why it collapsed, what it left and what it means for the future — how a new underclass of unemployed and often unem-

ployable youth in most industrial countries relates to that spent rebellion against social norms. The 1968 upheavals came near the end of an unprecedented growth of prosperity in the developed world. Affluence was taken for granted. Freedom was redefined as the individual's right to defy social authority in whatever way he or she might choose, not as the best way to accommodate all kinds of people and spirits who must

**Whatever the source of the 1968 upheavals, it is probably still there.**

share a society. Permissiveness was the word used to describe the attitude, but it wasn't a good word. No permission was asked, no acceptance given that rules should apply because they serve most people's tranquil purposes.

In each of the many countries that underwent upheavals there were special issues. In the United States experts said it was about Vietnam and civil rights. In France they said it was about the rigid system of education and the disillusionment of workers. In West Germany they cited education, the environment and the authoritarian family. But underdeveloped Turkey and socialist Yugoslavia had similar experiences. So did Japan, the world's most consensual country.

Some kind of lightning bolt leapt around the

world, igniting tinder that had been accumulating. There must have been some deeper common urge than was identified. The fires burned out and the old answers returned with the old questions of jobs, religion, bringing up children, making ends meet. But it would be a mistake to sweep aside the memory as an aberration, a fuzzy-minded disturbance with no significance for the evolution of economically advanced societies.

Those hairy, deliberately bedraggled youth were misguided, seeking something they could not name and foolishly imagining that to demand obtrusively enough would suffice to obtain it. They felt something wrong. But not knowing quite what it was or what to do about it, they returned to everyday life. Miss Varda's film is a cool, brooding commentary on the inevitable failure of a mindless attempt at a solution.

Whatever the source, it is probably still there lurking under current apprehensions. There is no reason to suppose that if there is success in restoring steady growth without a bust due to debts and budget deficits, the emotional and psychological malaise of modern society will not resurface. There was a message in the restive noise of 1968 that the rapid transformations of the second half of the 20th century have been hard to digest, that there is a gap between our habits and assumptions and the way the world is hurtling through change.

Now, with quiet hindsight, it is time to peer through the emotional fog and try to figure out what it was really about and what it signals for modernism. Otherwise there is still little chance to chart the rupturing reefs that may lie ahead.

The New York Times

## NATO in the New Year: Stick to the Right Formula

By Lord Carrington

The writer, a former British foreign secretary, is secretary-general of NATO.

BRUSSELS — My compatriots, and I suspect that they are not alone, are rather fond of looking back to the good old days, when French was funnier, English summers more summery, the younger generation somehow less maddening and the Atlantic alliance stronger and more stable. As it happens, people started talking about crises in the alliance even before the good old days had had time to grow old. But the optimists were premature, and they still are. We have, in fact, had rather a good year, and we have every reason to look to the future with confidence.

We have had a good year first of all on the military side. At one end of the spectrum, because he must know very well that Pershing-2 missiles in Europe are proceeding on schedule, despite an unrelenting Soviet campaign to blow us off course. At the other, we are coming to grips with the sort of problems that would not hit the headlines until it was too late: weaknesses in infrastructure, shortages of ammunition and the like. And to link the two ends we have established a decision-making framework that combines the identification of key deficiencies with the political commitment to do something about them.

I do not expect miracles, but I do expect a steady pattern of improvement as a result of those decisions. Defense ministers collectively will check on progress every six months. And there is a lot that they can do, including further action on arms co-operation, to get more effective output from the resources that are and will become available.

Defense ministers cannot do it all themselves, and it must be for allied governments as a whole to ensure that we get the resources we need. That is where the politics come in. Here again we have had a good year. We now have an opportunity to open a new and more constructive chapter in East-West relations, which has come in response not to wishful thinking and anti-nuclear protests but to the determination of democratic governments to work together to build a safer world.

That determination will be more necessary than ever during a period in which we expect to have two summit meetings at which the level of public expectation will inevitably be much higher than it was in Geneva. The Soviet Union will no doubt seek to take advantage of this, by persuading Western public opinion to bring pressure to bear on Western governments to pressure the United States.

There is little reason to expect that the Soviet negotiators in Geneva will work seriously for agreement in the conference room while their leaders hope that the scales can be tilted by political activity outside it. So the challenge to allied governments is clear. It is to negotiate a negotiating strategy that is realistic and constructive, and can convincingly be shown to be so. And then to stick to it.

If that proves as easy to do as it is to say, the next two years at NATO will be a lot less busy than I expect. The more realistic view is that the Geneva summit will prove to be only the start of a difficult road.

The Strategic Defense Initiative is sometimes presented as a focus of conflict between the United States and Europe, as if each had only a single view on the subject. The beginning of wisdom is to recognize that the true picture is one of controversy on both sides of the Atlantic.

That is not to say that there are no specifically European concerns — or, at least, concerns felt strongly in Europe. The principal one, I think, sees a future in which both America and the Soviet Union, and perhaps also Western Europe, have acquired a measure of protection against ballistic missiles, and in which we shall still have to maintain a credible deterrent and an effective defense in the face of the Soviet conventional capability and the continuing vulnerability of Western Europe to non-ballistic means of nuclear delivery.

If the SDI could be looked at in isolation, the best approach might be to wait until the research program has produced clearer answers on what is feasible and affordable, and then to have a definite break during which the political and strategic im-

plications could be thrashed out within NATO and with the Soviet Union. But the SDI cannot be looked at in isolation, because the Soviet Union has established a link between negotiated reductions in strategic offensive weapons and a position on the Strategic Defense Initiative that appears to oppose even research.

That may not, of course, be Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's last word. And if it is, the blame for preventing agreement on arms reductions will fall clearly on the Soviet side, because he must know very well that the Soviet research program is well established, substantial and to a large extent impossible to verify.

The more difficult questions for the alliance will come if the Soviet Union abandons its unreasonable position on research but puts forward as a condition for strategic arms reductions other constraints on the SDI that some might continue to find excessive but that others might regard as worth the price, or at least worth exploring as a basis for negotiation. These are questions to which we shall have to find answers, as an alliance, if we are to persuade the Soviet leaders to give up the no doubt fascinating game of wedge-driving in favor of the hard grind of negotiation.

Finding solutions as an alliance will require a continuation and probably some intensification of the consultations that have been a very successful feature of the past year. President Reagan's visit to NATO headquarters on Nov. 21 was greatly appreciated, and the December meeting of the North Atlantic Council gave foreign ministers the opportunity to pursue the discussion with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The Strategic Defense Initiative and, more generally, the relationship between offensive and defensive strategic systems were a major topic. One point that will need a convincing answer already seems to be emerging: the argument that you cannot commit yourself irrevocably to a substantially reduced number of offensive weapons unless you have a pretty

good idea of what the other side's defenses are likely to be.

In other words, it may be sensible to explore the possibility of some form of reassurance or negotiated safeguard against a sudden breakout into strategic defense by the other side. Concern about such a breakout has always seemed at least as much an American as a Soviet point.

To provide such safeguards, equally constraining on both sides, is surely within the two negotiating teams' capability. And that sort of approach could help to dissipate the smoke screen with which the Soviet position now surrounds the relationship between offensive and defensive arms, and to pin down the objectives of enhanced stability at substantially lower levels of offensive armaments.

This is a time of opportunity. But it is also very much a beginning. It will take patience and determination, as well as political courage and negotiating skill, to make the best of it. The real challenge to the Atlantic alliance is to do what democracies are often rather bad at: to stick to the right formula for long enough for it to produce the results we want.

Los Angeles Times

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Interventions in Angola

Representative Jack Kemp ("For American Intervention in Angola," Dec. 12) seems to be misinformed on several critical matters of fact.

UNITA did not turn to South Africa after the Clark amendment. Both U.S. and South African sources (see John Stockwell's "In Search of Enemies" and Deon Geldenhuys' "The Diplomacy of Isolation") with access to inside information show that Washington and Pretoria collaborated in support of Holden Roberto's FNLA and UNITA, with South Africa taking the lead and providing the core of the attacking columns.

The morale of UNITA as an extension of South Africa's strike policy may be high, but that of the people on the Jamba plateau who have been its support base appears to be low. Tens

## Forecasts For 1986 Are Mixed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Most economists consulting their crystal balls expect a better year in 1986, but just how much better is a matter of debate. In 1985, real growth was only 2.4 percent, down from the 6.4-percent boom of 1984 and well below the Reagan administration's forecast of 3.9 percent at the start of 1985.

Beryl Sprinkel, the ever optimistic chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, says he expects at least a 4-percent growth rate in 1986. He cites the surging stock market, lower interest rates and strong growth in the money supply as the main factors. "We're quite confident that, moving into the year ahead, we will see substantial continued improvement in real GNP numbers and strong trends on the employment front," Mr. Sprinkel says. Most private economists think he is painting too rosy a picture. Some pessimists among them forecast the start of a genuine recession. Others believe that the economy will continue to be sluggish for much of 1986, but that it will turn out marginally better than the 2.4-percent real growth rate of this year.

The latter group note that, taken together, the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting exercise and the tax overhaul (if enacted) create a great deal of uncertainty. The federal budget stimulus to the economy will be less as military and non-military programs are scaled back. Morgan Guaranty Bank economists think that the outcome of the new initiatives on the budget and tax code will be a bigger tax bill, cutting private demand.

More optimistic assessments by private economists include those of Jack Albertine, president of the American Business Conference, and Allen Sinai of Shearson Lehman.

Mr. Albertine believes that the Gramm-Rudman process makes a tax increase inevitable. He says that "the recovery won't roll over and die next year, as some are predicting," but that the price of a growth rate near 4 percent will be a jump in the rate of inflation to 5 or 6 percent. The major economic problem in the new year "will be finding ways to cut the billowing federal deficits, and I expect a full-scale war on Capitol Hill as Congress is forced to take the scalpel to some politically popular programs," Mr. Albertine said.

Mr. Sinai sees a 1986 growth rate around 3.5 percent. He counts on lower interest rates, the sharp drop in the dollar and a busy shift in the policy of the Federal Reserve. "The politics of economic performance indicate that the administration cannot afford to let the economy deteriorate with elections coming in 1986 and 1988," Mr. Sinai says. "The policy moves of recent months are a dead tip-off that the Reagan administration will not wait until it is too late to turn around a weak economy."

That somewhat cynical evaluation is supported by many collateral developments. The drop in oil prices, after OPEC's decision to hold back less of its potential output, will help offset the inflationary effect of the decline in the value of the dollar. Economic profits of corporations (taking into account changes in inflation rates and depreciation allowances) are at the highest level in 25 years, according to Morgan Guaranty. This booming corporate cash flow should support a good level of capital investment next year.

Meanwhile consumer debt is high, and one might expect consumers to pull in their horns and try to rebuild their savings. But the recent stock market boom provides at least the illusion of greater wealth, and probably will encourage consumers to keep spending at high levels.

The big question marks relate to the uncertainties caused by budget and tax legislation, and to the dollar and Third World debt. It is true that a declining dollar should be a tonic for American manufacturers, and eventually help reduce the U.S. trade deficit. But that may not be seen until 1987 or later. And in any event there would be no benefit from a drop in the dollar if it comes too sharply.

If the dollar crashes, as Stephen Morris of the Institute for International Economics predicts, it could lead to a panic in world financial markets, and all bets on 1986 and 1987 would be off. Those Third World debts, especially the \$350 billion owed by Latin American countries, are also an ever present danger. Bankers around the world are anxious to put up the extra \$20 billion in loans demanded by Treasury Secretary James Baker. Lower interest rates should help immeasurably, but a few key nations, including Mexico, are again teetering on the brink. It would not take much to precipitate a crisis that would compound the problems of an already shaky American banking system.

The Washington Post

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# For Israel, a Christian Feud in Bethlehem

## Dispute Over Wall in Church of the Nativity Casts Jewish State as Mediator

By Dan Fisher

**BETHLEHEM** — As thousands of Latin rite Christians prayed for peace on earth Wednesday, the Israeli authorities worried about religious rivalries threatening next week's scheduled cleaning of the Church of the Nativity for Orthodox Christmas celebrations.

Intense negotiations have failed to resolve a dispute between the Greek and Armenian Orthodox communities over which will have the privilege of cleaning a small section of the northern wall of the 1,600-year-old church built over the spot where Christ is believed to have been born.

Last year the same argument touched off a melee between Greek Orthodox and Armenian clergymen, broken up only after the intervention of Israeli Army troops.

The dispute is one of many stemming from the complicated relations of about 70 Christian churches and denominations represented in the Holy Land.

The conflicts tend to flare around the time of the two important Christian feasts — Christmas and Easter — when the various religious communities focus simultaneously on the sacred places that they all revere.

And since 1967, when Israel captured from Jordan the West Bank lands where those holy places are situated, it has been up to the Jewish state to mediate the Christian disputes.

"We inherited a box with broken eggs," said one Israeli official familiar with the situation. "These are ancient rivalries — inter-Christian sensitivities that Jews are responsible to handle."

A dispute over the key to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in

Jerusalem — said to be standing over the site both of Calvary, where Jesus was crucified, and the tomb where his body was interred afterward — reportedly was a proximate cause of the 19th-century Crimean War.

The Turks got so fed up with the religious bickering during their rule here that in 1852 they pushed through the so-called "status quo" agreement that was to have settled the basic questions of which sect holds sway at various times and locations.

The agreement was reaffirmed several times, and was enshrined most recently in the Custodian of the Holy Land's document in 1920. It named for the district officer for Jerusalem under the League of Nations mandate extending British rule to Palestine.

Israel continues to oversee the holy places according to the guidelines in the memorandum. The general guidelines do not always suffice, however, when circumstances

change or institutional sensitivities become aroused.

"Things do get down to centuries in this issue," said Daniel Rossing, director of the department of Christian communities in Israel's Religious Affairs Ministry.

Spokesmen for the Greek and Armenian Orthodox communities, by mutual agreement, refused comment on the dispute over the Church of the Nativity wall. However, Mr. Rossing said that the dispute centers on a 50-square-foot (4.6-square-meter) section of upper wall in the north apse of the church.

The apse is one of the few areas of the edifice where the Armenian Orthodox and Latin communities have any rights in what is, under the "status quo" agreement, basically a Greek Orthodox church.

"The cleaning is not a real cleaning, but an expression of political rights," said an Israeli official. "It's unimportant whether or not a certain wall is dirty; what is important is who will put the broom to it."

On the appointed cleaning day last year, Mr. Rossing said, "civil authorities who were present discovered that the respective sides had brought in additional manpower," adding: "They literally had clubs, pipes and broken bottles."

The Israeli authorities kept the lay reinforcements out, but a brawl erupted nonetheless inside the church, involving about 25 Armenian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox clergymen.

This year's ceremonial cleaning has been tentatively set for Tuesday, prior to Greek Orthodox Christmas celebrations scheduled for Jan. 6 and 7, and Armenian Orthodox holiday services on Jan. 18 and 19.

Elias M. Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem who is a Christian Arab, said: "I will personally attend the cleaning to ensure that there is no violence. I believe they cannot repeat what happened last year."



An injured suspect being taken away from Leonardo da Vinci Airport to a Rome hospital after a terrorist attack Friday in which at least 13 persons were killed and dozens injured.

## Gunmen Kill 16 in Rome, Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)  
secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, specifically condemned the attacks.

In Amsterdam, a security spokesman at Schiphol Airport said a warning had been issued to major European airports before Christmas that Arab guerrillas might strike during the holiday.

A spokesman for Italy's Interior Ministry said that of 13 persons killed at the Rome airport, there were two Americans, three Greeks, two Mexicans, one Algerian and five persons who were not identified yet. The toll included three of the assailants.

Although El Al was a target in both instances, witnesses at the Rome airport said the attackers, jumping and screaming, fired indiscriminately at passengers checking in at Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways and El Al.

Mr. Rabin, in the past, has strongly condemned the presence of PLO offices in Amman, from which, he has said, terrorist operations against Israeli targets in Israel and abroad are directed. Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, Israel's former defense minister, has repeatedly urged that air strikes be conducted against PLO headquarters in Jordan, but Mr. Peres and most members of his cabinet have rejected such suggestions as being pre-emptive.

Another possible option of Israeli military retaliation would be Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon's central Bekaa valley, operated by several PLO splinter groups that in recent weeks have blamed responsibility for terrorist attacks inside Israel.

However, a recent buildup of Syrian surface-to-air missiles in the Bekaa valley and along the Syrian-Lebanese border could mean that retaliatory air strikes in Lebanon could lead to a wider Syrian-Israeli conflict that Mr. Peres has said he wants to avoid.

Israel's deputy prime minister, David Levy, bluntly warned that he believes at the El Al Airlines check-in counters at Rome and Vienna would be avenged.

Among civilians killed at the Rome airport was an American girl, Natasha Simpson, 11. She was the daughter of Victor Simpson, the Associated Press news editor in Rome. Mr. Simpson and his son, Michael, were hospitalized with injuries.

Another American who died, according to the Interior Ministry, was identified as John Buonocore, 20, a U.S. military man.

Also killed were General Donato Miranda, the Mexican military attaché in Rome, and Genoveva Jaime, his secretary.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said that according to a first evaluation the attackers "probably belong to the extreme Arab-Palestinian fringe, either acting on their own or as a crazy splinter group."

The ministry spokesman said those killed at the Rome airport included three presumed terrorists — "Middle East types" — and one man who "we presume is an Israeli security agent."

The spokesman said two gunmen were under arrest in hospitals, with one in serious condition.

The ministry spokesman and witnesses said the attackers first threw hand grenades at the check-in area around 9:10 A.M. and then fired submachine guns.

Witnesses said the men had masks partially covering their faces and were dressed in blue jeans and jackets.

Judge Domenico Sica, a top anti-terrorist investigator, said investigators were convinced that El Al, near TWA and Pan Am, was the target. He said no one had claimed responsibility for the attack.

The Reverend Franco Serfustini, the airport chaplain, said he saw police officers capture one gunman and defend him "because there were those who would have lynched him."

In Vienna, the police said that the attackers began throwing hand grenades and shooting in the departure lounge of Schwechat Airport at about 9:15 A.M.

The airport's police director, Franz Kaefer, said the attack appeared directed at passengers checking in for an El Al flight.

"The terrorists were particularly brutal," Mr. Kaefer said. "They even sprayed bullets into a hairdresser's shop nearby." A 40-member anti-terror police unit immediately launched a counterattack.

The police opened fire on the gunmen, killing one. Two others escaped briefly by hijacking a car, but were apprehended a short time later, a police spokesman said.

The attack in Rome was the worst ever staged against El Al outside Israel and was exceeded only by an assault on May 30, 1972, when three members of the Japanese Red Army attacked Lod — now Ben-Gurion International — Airport on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. That attack left 26 civilians and two attackers dead.

Leonardo da Vinci Airport was the site of a Palestinian attack in which 32 persons were killed and 17, 1973. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

**PLO Statement**  
In Tunis, the PLO said in a statement: "None of the services of the PLO were involved in these attacks which took place on the territory of two friendly countries."

It noted that Mr. Arafat, in Cairo on Nov. 7, had condemned "all forms of state terrorism, both group and individual" and had pledged to restrict PLO attacks to Arab areas occupied by Israel.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan, condemning what he called the "cowardly" attacks, urged punishment for those responsible.

"The United States deeply deplores the attacks," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

In Cairo, the Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, said: "Egypt strongly condemns and expresses deep regret for the two terrorist operations in Rome and Vienna in which a number of innocent souls, regardless of their nationalities, were killed."

Mr. Abdel Meguid said that it was Egypt's "solid policy to condemn all terrorist acts, no matter what the reasons behind them, the source or the who the wrongdoers are." (Reuters, UPI)

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## Pretoria Troops Crossed Border, Swazis Report

Reuters

**MBABANE, Swaziland** — South African troops crossed the border into Swaziland several times this week, residents and police said Friday. But a military spokesman in South Africa said he could not confirm the reports.

Villagers said South African troops crossed into the sparsely populated southeastern corner of Swaziland near Lavusima and threatened to attack them if they gave shelter to guerrillas.

A Swazi police spokesman said he was aware that South African troops had crossed the border but had no details.

South Africa recently repeated warnings to its black neighbors that it would ignore international boundaries in pursuit of guerrillas after a series of border incidents. In recent years, South Africa has launched cross-border attacks against what it said were guerrilla targets in Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana.

In Pretoria, a South African military spokesman said no confirmation of the Swazi report could be found despite all possible inquiries.

[The South African security forces said in Pretoria Friday that South African police and troops had taken part in a sweep near the border with the small mountain kingdom Tuesday but that the operation had been restricted to the

area bordering western Swaziland, Agence France-Presse reported. There were "no incursions into Swaziland itself," a statement said.]

Residents said South African border patrols crossed into Swaziland four or five times Tuesday and the next day and warned people they would attack them if they sheltered members of the African National Congress, the outlawed black nationalist organization seeking to overthrow white rule in South Africa.

Swaziland signed a nonaggression treaty with South Africa in 1982.

Meanwhile, in Umbogweni, South Africa, talks between founding Zulu and Pondo tribes failed to remove the threat of more fighting following clashes that killed at least 58 persons over Christmas.

Nine armored personnel carriers, packed with police carrying rifles and shotguns, stood guard outside a local community hall as leaders of the Pondo and Zulu tribes met.

The local Zulu chief issued an ultimatum to Pondo to leave the area by Saturday. He did not say what steps he would take if they ignored the order.

In Johannesburg, the black activist Winnie Mandela filed an appeal Friday against a South African government order banning her from engaging in political activity and barring her from Soweto township, one of her law offices said.

## House Papers Reported Stolen

(Continued from Page 1)

was going out of their way to fool people," he said.

The hearing before the House Armed Services subcommittee on procurement and military nuclear systems included an assessment of the overall state of U.S. tactical and strategic communications, the capabilities and limitations of existing systems and plans, and funding levels for new command, control, communications and intelligence programs.

Command, control, communications and intelligence (referred to as C3I) and pronounced cue-cubed-eyes in the Pentagon) is one of the military's most secret program areas and a top priority in the nuclear field of the Reagan administration.

The subcommittee hearing, headed by Representative Samuel S. Stratton, a New York Democrat,

number of Soviet troops are killed each year.

**Reagan Denounces Moscow**  
Mr. Reagan accused the Soviet Union on Friday of employing "barbaric methods of waging war" in Afghanistan, and called on Moscow to withdraw its troops and consent to UN-sponsored talks for a political settlement. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Saying that the Afghan resistance has grown increasingly effective, Mr. Reagan said in a written statement, "The Soviets and their Afghan surrogates have resorted to barbaric methods of waging war in their effort to crush this war of national liberation, including attacks on civilian areas."

**Anniversary Unmarked**  
The sixth anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan passed unmarked by the official Soviet press Friday, Reuters reported from Moscow.

## Afghans See War Stalemated

(Continued from Page 1)

turn to the Russians for help, and the Russians will be able to establish a position in Afghanistan," he said.

For the moment, rebel morale seems high and new recruits continue to join the cause.

"Despite the shortage of weapons and weapons of poor quality, if we have been able to achieve what we have in the past six or seven years, you can imagine what we could achieve with proper weapons," said Pir Sayyid Ahmed Gailani, a leader of one of the traditionalist political parties.

A steady flow of small arms and ammunition, mostly of Chinese manufacture but paid for by the United States, is reaching the fighting fronts, according to foreign travelers in Afghanistan.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad, Pakistan, about 5,000 rebels are killed in fighting each year. The organization estimates that 2,500 Afghan government troops and an equal

number of Soviet troops are killed each year.

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## Role of Camels Fades Into Legend

(Continued from Page 1)

decorated harnesses for horses, tankies and cheap sweaters from the Orient.

Women can be seen cooking oddities of meat on city fires. Some repair the *shisha* for men to make out of makeshift hookahs.

"In Sudan, things are just as they were in the old days," said a driver, describing a recent trip. "In Egypt, things are modern."

The camel herders left their homes in Kordofan in western Sudan or in Kassala in the east to take the monthlong trip to Cairo.

Some followed the track once known as the Darb Arbain, "the way of 40 days," through the western desert before loading their camels onto trucks and trains.

Less than a century ago, tens of thousands of camels might move in single caravan, bringing ivory and silk, ebony and slaves to the rich markets of Cairo. Today the caravan rarely exceeds 1,000 camels at any one time.

The drivers say they prefer the journey to Cairo over similar trips to Libya, where bandits lie in wait for them behind dunes and ridges in hopes of killing them and stealing their herds.

"They come when you are sleeping and they steal things," said Abdullah Rahman, 47, of Kassala. "We follow their trail. I fight them by myself or with my weapons, with anything I have."

The drivers carry long whips and wear daggers up the wide sleeves of their long *galabias* in Cairo, but other weapons are taken from them at the Egyptian frontier.

A drought that turned once arable lands into desert has proved in recent years to be a greater test than banditry, many of the drivers said.

"You become crazy a little," said an older driver whose long whip seemed like an extension of his hand. "You become crazy from being tired. You think there might be water here. You think there could

be water there. You think you see water. But you don't."

The travelers sleep perhaps an hour, perhaps four hours a night. They say they navigate by the stars.

Many camels die along the way. One driver who arrived with a herd of several hundred said that he had lost about 50 on the trip.

The camels that survive the trek are sold and slaughtered.

"I don't think about that," said Abdullah Kheir Allah Rahama, a young Sudanese. "I feel that all the camels I bring are like my sons."

Mr. Cole, the anthropologist, sometimes likens the bedouin and camel traders to cowboys.

In Saudi Arabia and some other wealthy oil states, camel racing has been revived, partly for sport and partly to preserve a cultural legacy. Mr. Cole said the races are "like rodeos."

The bedouin, he suggested, has gone the way of the cowboy in the American West; the camel, the way of the horse.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

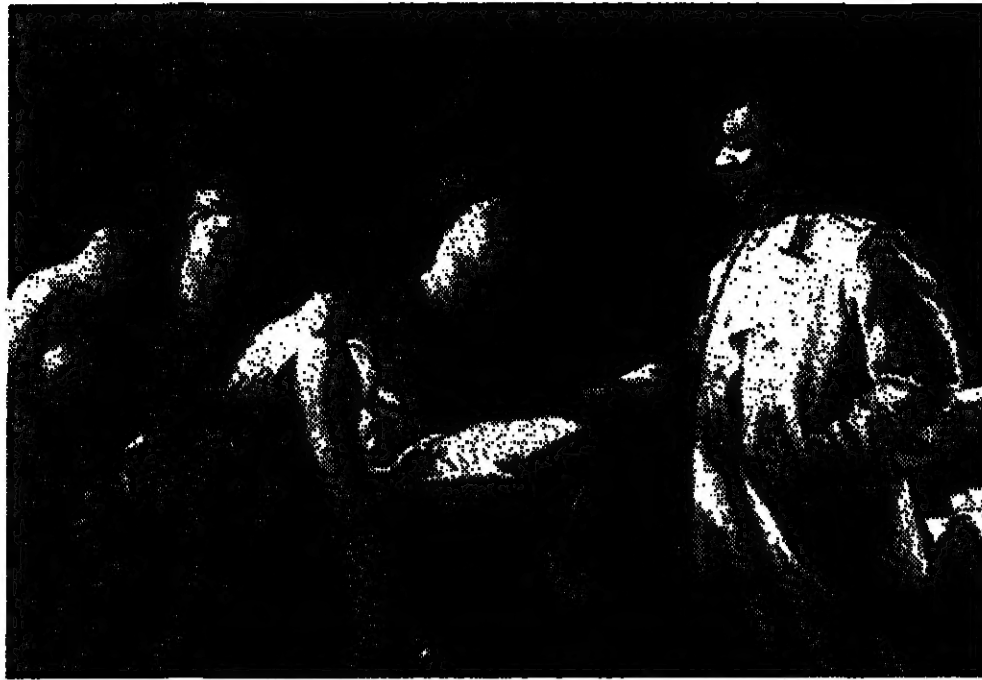
## Jesters of Art: 2 Soviet Emigrés Embrace Father Stalin, Greatness of Social Realism

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "We really love Stalin," say Komar and Melamid. Only one of them is speaking (probably Melamid) but the other approves and elaborates. The accent is richly Russian, the tone is straightforward, but something in their bearing suggests the basic truthfulness and deadpan irony of the stand-up comic. One of their activities is lecturing (with slides) and they are much in demand. It is apparent that these two artists found their proper place when they assumed their tricky, tightrope roles as jesters at the court of art in New York.

Vitaly Komar, 42, and Alexander Melamid, 40, both born in Moscow (at the same clinic) and both 1967 graduates of the Suroganov Institute for Art and Design in Moscow, were in Paris to talk at the opening of their exhibition at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, which runs through Jan. 19.

The show includes 16 big (72-by-50-inch, 184-by-128-centimeter), somber oils in the heavily academic, plush-curtained Socialist Realist style imposed by Stalin. There are also quite a number of eclectic sequences of small paintings. "We were convinced that this official style was bad style, but we discovered that it was in fact a really great style of historical significance," the artists said. The Russian accent appears to add subtle implications about the words convey. Are they serious about this? Yes and no.



Komar and Melamid's "Stalin and the Muses" (detail).

The serious point they are constantly making is that art does not appear in a historical vacuum. "We have taken history, we have taken time itself as an aesthetic category. For the Western art world, aesthetics means color, line, composition. But time and history also determine the value of a work of art."

Their profession of love for Stalin refers to the figure that was endowed with a powerful, godlike

aura in their imaginations when they were children. The Stalin they loved never existed; this they happily acknowledge. But he remains the real Stalin as far as they are concerned.

Komar and Melamid began working together while still in the Soviet Union. They had, they say, "quite a contradictory education" because some of their teachers were former members of the Stalin Academy and others were old Con-

structivists who "remembered, secretly, in their souls, the experiments of the heroic times of the avant-garde and the illusions of the first years of the revolution." The latter talked freely about their aspirations when it finally became possible to do so under Khrushchev. "Many people thought things would pick up where they had left off under Lenin, that Stalin had just been a small mistake."

In 1973 they decided to take on the dogma of "realism" by carrying it to absurd limits. Their vehicle was another imaginary painter, whom they called Nikolai Buchomov. In their lectures, they show a turn-of-the-century photo of Buchomov: He wears a patch over the left eye, which he lost when "he was punched in the eye by a Russian Futurist." Next comes a slide showing several of his works. Buchomov is obviously the ultimate realist: He devoted his life to paint-

ing a single scene at different times of the year. The scene represents the field in which he was born (his mother, a farm laborer, gave birth at work). Because he could always see part of his nose with his single eye, he felt it was his obligation, as a true realist, to include it in the picture — only from one season to the next," says Komar, "it would change color somewhat."

In 1974 Komar and Melamid participated in the Beljaev exhibition in a vacant lot in Moscow. The police came with bulldozers and destroyed the show — "not because it was dissident or forbidden," the artists recalled. "Simply, it had not been authorized." Two years later friends smuggled some of their paintings out and they had a show at the Ronald Feldman Gallery in New York.

In 1977 they emigrated to Israel. "It was not a rational decision," Komar said. "We were just part of a big movement — like birds who take off together and fly to another part of the globe." After a year in Israel they went to the United States for a show, and stayed.

At this point they began playing around with capitalism: a coupon, for instance, inserted in Art Forum magazine, offering to buy the reader's soul. They got about 6,000 replies. "It was interesting to see how the amount they asked varied according to people's beliefs," Komar said. "Those who considered that a soul was something real and precious would put a value of several million dollars. Others gave it away

free. That was the case with Andy Warhol."

"Yes," said Melamid, "but we told him we believed this was not the first transaction he had undertaken on his soul." Ultimately the Warhol coupon was sold for 30 rubles in Moscow.

Stalin remains the subject of much of their work. Melamid was 8 years old and Komar 10 when Stalin died. "Everybody cried, even our teacher cried. It was a very cold day in March and it was as though the whole structure of the world had collapsed. We just went on living in the ruins."

Apparently it was Khrushchev's revelations and the consequent collapse of the values they were brought up to believe in that led them to their parodic manner — large paintings in which Stalin appears in full Socialist Realist splendor. In one, he is given a volume by a muse of history who is obviously 18th-century French. Another, called "I Saw Stalin Once When I Was a Child" shows the great man peering out of the back window of an old-fashioned car, looking into the eyes of the spectator.

Komar and Melamid do not mind being described as jesters, but it might be more appropriate to refer to the Russian figure of the *yurodvyi*. The *yurodvyi* is primarily a simpleton who is impelled to tell the truth. In the opera "Boris Godunov," a *yurodvyi* tells Boris he has done wrong — and Boris does not allow his soldiers to harm the fellow. Shostakovich has been referred to as a *yurodvyi*, a suffer-

ing witness who tells the bitter truth in the irony of his music. Komar and Melamid take advantage of the license their role gives them, and proclaim opinions that would normally have someone disfranchised in the art world. Declarations such as "Malevich is a bad painter" or "Jackson Pollock is no good" are part of their strategy. "We are purely anti-aesthetic, and we are trying to convince the snobbish, aesthetic circles that they are wrong." One important point they are making is that Soviet artists cannot, 50 years later, pick things up where Malevich left off.

This strategy has also allowed them to survive the difficult de-compression or culture shock most artists arriving from the Soviet Union undergo in the West. Komar and Melamid have not denounced the whole basis of the doctrines of art they were brought up on. "It was an important period of modern art," they say of Socialist Realism — speaking with obvious ambiguity — but, while accepting the use of it, they have taken it to unrecognizable extremes. This has earned them some measure of success in the United States; they have works in the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim in New York, and private collectors have acquired some of their big paintings.

## Fanmaking, Handel, Screen Stars And Fashion at London Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Four lively shows in public galleries are providing a delightful conspectus of English social history.

At the Museum of London, "Ivory, Feathers and Lace" brings together a selection from the museum's fan collection and related works, such as a fan design of the 1720s in etching and aquatint showing St. Bartholomew's Fair, an annual cloth fair that took place at Smithfield, in the City of London, from about 1150 to 1855.

Fanmaking in England dates from the early 17th century. The trade was given considerable impulse by the arrival of the Huguenots in the 1680s; there were enough fanmakers in London by 1709 to necessitate the creation of the City Livery Company of the Fan Makers. By 1754, engraved trade bills were being printed, such as that of the firm Bar, Fisher and Sister. "At Gordon's Old Fan Ware-House the Golden Fan & Crown in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden is to be sold all Manner of Fans Wholesale and Retail; Likewise Lace, Childbed Linen, & all kinds of Millinery."

The museum's collection is rich in fans associated with the royal family (the museum was originally housed in a wing of Kensington Palace). The show includes a fan thought to have been made for Queen Victoria as a present for her 39th birthday (May 24, 1839). It is made of cream silk, with the roses of England, thistles of Scotland and shamrocks of Ireland. The queen's cypher is in the center, and the guards and sticks are carved mother-of-pearl with gilt decoration.

Other fans have an indirect association with the court. It was the custom for debutantes to be brought to court and introduced to their reigning majesties. An indispensable part of a debutante's equipment was a court presentation fan of white egret and ostrich feathers. To facilitate easy handling (the trembling teen-ager had not only to manipulate the fan but contrive to maintain a tiara and headdress in balance while making

repeated curtsies, moving backward, without falling over her long lace train) presentation fans were simplified from the 1890s' five or six feathers set in a mother-of-pearl handle to the 1922 example, two feathers in a delicately carved ivory.

By the 1890s ordinary fans had deteriorated to fairly plebeian souvenirs such as "Louis Fabreman's Celebrity Fan," bedecked with photographs of 70 actors and actresses. They recovered their elegance in the 1920s with advertising prints for hotels and restaurants.

"Ivory, Feathers and Lace: Fans From the Museum's Costume Collection," Museum of London, London Wall, through April 27.

The life and times of George Frederick Handel (1685-1759), the German-born musician who was arguably the greatest English composer, are celebrated in "Hallelujah!" a 300-item exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery marking the composer's tercentenary year.

The show comprises not only portraits of Handel and his contemporaries and friends, but a visual history of artistic Europe in the first half of the 18th century. Handel never seems to have been short of patrons, and many of them commissioned portraits of their favorite musician. A miniature by Georg Andreas Wolfgang the Younger (1703-45) was lent from the royal collection; two late portraits by Thomas Hudson (1701-79) come, respectively, from the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain and from the Hamburg city and university library.

Not everyone was delighted with the composer. It is reported that he much offended one erstwhile friend, the artist Joseph Goupy (c. 1680-c. 1770), by inviting him to a frugal dinner, then excusing himself to take a meal of rich delicacies by himself. Goupy left Handel's lodgings in a rage and made a pastel drawing of the composer with a pig's head.

For two of his greatest English patrons, however, he was the divine Handel. There are masterly portraits of both these grandees: Richard Boyle, 3d Earl of Burlington

(whose town house in Piccadilly became the headquarters of the Royal Academy of Arts) and James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos, for whose chapel Handel composed the 11 Chandos Anthems. These two were prime movers in the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music, of which Handel was the only official composer and first master of the orchestra. One of the small treasures in this exhibition is the earliest handwritten list of "Gentlemen Subscribers to the Royal Academy of Music," lent by the Public Record Office.

Each phase of Handel's career is illustrated with paintings, prints, musical instruments, models and manuscript music, to the final section of the show, "The Commemoration of Handel," which depicts the editors, biographers and great Handelians who bring his story to the present.

"Hallelujah! Handel," National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, WC2, through Feb. 23.

In another part of the National Portrait Gallery is an almost unbearably nostalgic exhibition of 170 photographs of British cinema stars from the 1930s to the 1980s by such photographers as Cecil Beaton, Angus McBean, Sir Cecil Beaton, Norman Parkinson and Lord Snowdon. Here are splendid reminders, skills of roles one may have long forgotten.

"Stars of the British Screen," National Portrait Gallery, through March 2; RPS National Center of Photography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath, March 8 through May 17.

At the Henry Cole Wing of the Victoria & Albert Museum is "Shots of Style," fashion photographs by 39 photographers, from



Restaurant advertising fan of the 1920s.

the 1918 images of Baron Adolphe de Meyer (1868-1949) and the near-surreal 1928 and 1930 shots by Baron George Hoyningen-Huene (1900-68) to the romantic 1984 fantasies of the American Bruce Weber (b. 1946) and this year's dramatically lighted works by the Italian Paolo Roversi (b. 1947).

Famous photographers represented by strong imagery include Richard Avedon (b. 1923), Edward Steichen (1879-1973), Man Ray (1890-1977), Cecil Beaton (1904-80), Irving Penn (b. 1917), Norman Parkinson (b. 1913) and Erwin Blumfeld (1897-1969). For style, drama and the essential portrayal of women wearing fashions, my choices would be the Japanese Yasuhiro Wakabayashi (b. 1930), who signs his work Hiro; the German-born Australian Helmut Newton (b. 1920) and the Frenchman Jean-Loup Sieff (b. 1932).

"Shots of Style," Victoria & Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, through Jan. 19.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

## The Pick of '85 Classical Recordings

By John Rockwell

NEW YORK — The year in classical recordings was as much a story of business and marketing as of music. This was a year of releases — not just of more and more recordings onto compact disc, but also of more and more recordings onto cassette.

On CDs, classical music was constrained by the continuing pressure on the few plants that make the disks, and, paradoxically, by the very success of the new medium. As more people buy CD players, the pop marketers are becoming increasingly interested in getting hit albums onto CD. That means the classical labels, whose customers fueled the CD explosion, must wait while plants grind out Michael Jackson and Bruce Springsteen disks.

One would not want to leave the impression that no new releases have appeared this year, though. Once again, one of the most fertile areas of innovation was early music, especially "authentic" performances of baroque music. Here the most striking releases came from Andrew Parrott of England. There was a musically probing, musically inspiring account of Monteverdi's grand "Vespere della Beata Vergine" of 1610 (Angel, two LPs — all LPs are available on cassette unless otherwise indicated — and two CDs). There was a lush, pictorial Vivaldi "Four Seasons" (Decca, CD only). At year's end, Marin Marais released a lovely disk of Mozart's "Posthorn" Serenade (Philips). Gidon Kremer, Kim Kashikashvili and Yo-Yo Ma combined for a bracing performance of Mozart's Divertimento in E flat (K. 563) on CBS.

This was a good year for solo pianists. Mitsuko Uchida continued her fine traversal of the Mozart sonatas (Philips). Richard Goode had a straightforward but personally collected collection of Beethoven sonatas (Book-of-the-Month Records). There was elegant Chopin from Murray Perahia (CBS) and stirring Schumann from András Schiff (Decca, CD). Vladimir Ashkenazy offered a suave Ravel recital (London). Yuji Takahashi had several pristine Satie CDs on Decca, including a grouping of his better known works.

The best opera recording of the

year was DG's first-ever, super-complete French version of Verdi's "Don Carlos," superbly conducted by Claudio Abbado and Hans-Martin Linde's bucolic "Water Music" (Angel, no CD).

There were some fine choral records, the earliest of which, chronologically, is a Marc-Antoine Charpentier disc of the Te Deum and two other works, superbly led by Louis Devos (Erato, CD). Mozart's "Coronation" Mass and the Missa Solemnis (K. 337) received noble performances from the soprano Margaret Marshall, the King's College Choir, Cambridge, and the English Chamber Orchestra under Stephen Cleobury (Argo, CD). England's Conifer label had a refined CD of the simpler, original version of Faure's Requiem with his "Cantique de Jean Racine."

Symphonically, the highlight of the year was Mariner's set of the "complete" Schubert symphonies, with fascinating reconstructions of lost movements and entire works by the musicologist Brian Newbould (Philips, seven LPs, six CDs). Other notable releases included the second installment of Christopher Hogwood's "authentic" Haydn symphonies, devoted to Nos. 94 and 96 (Oiseau-Lyre) and the ninth volume of Derek Solomon's more austere and extreme Haydn symphonies, with Nos. 42, 45, 46, 47, 51 and 65 (CBS, three LPs, no CDs). Bernard Haitink had a sober, warm set of the four Schumann symphonies (Philips, two CDs). Lorin Maazel conducted a luxurious Mahler Fourth, with Kathleen Battle as soprano soloist (CBS).

In smaller-scale instrumental music, Mariner released a lovely disk of Mozart's "Posthorn" Serenade (Philips). Gidon Kremer, Kim Kashikashvili and Yo-Yo Ma combined for a bracing performance of Mozart's Divertimento in E flat (K. 563) on CBS.

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year was DG's first-ever, super-complete French version of Verdi's "Don Carlos," superbly conducted by Claudio Abbado and Hans-Martin Linde's bucolic "Water Music" (Angel, no CD).

There were some fine choral records, the earliest of which, chronologically, is a Marc-Antoine Charpentier disc of the Te Deum and two other works, superbly led by Louis Devos (Erato, CD). Mozart's "Coronation" Mass and the Missa Solemnis (K. 337) received noble performances from the soprano Margaret Marshall, the King's College Choir, Cambridge, and the English Chamber Orchestra under Stephen Cleobury (Argo, CD). England's Conifer label had a refined CD of the simpler, original version of Faure's Requiem with his "Cantique de Jean Racine."

Symphonically, the highlight of the year was Mariner's set of the "complete" Schubert symphonies, with fascinating reconstructions of lost movements and entire works by the musicologist Brian Newbould (Philips, seven LPs, six CDs). Other notable releases included the second installment of Christopher Hogwood's "authentic" Haydn symphonies, devoted to Nos. 94 and 96 (Oiseau-Lyre) and the ninth volume of Derek Solomon's more austere and extreme Haydn symphonies, with Nos. 42, 45, 46, 47, 51 and 65 (CBS, three LPs, no CDs). Bernard Haitink had a sober, warm set of the four Schumann symphonies (Philips, two CDs). Lorin Maazel conducted a luxurious Mahler Fourth, with Kathleen Battle as soprano soloist (CBS).

In smaller-scale instrumental music, Mariner released a lovely disk of Mozart's "Posthorn" Serenade (Philips). Gidon Kremer, Kim Kashikashvili and Yo-Yo Ma combined for a bracing performance of Mozart's Divertimento in E flat (K. 563) on CBS.

## New Company Revives Monte Carlo Ballet Tradition

By David Stevens

MONTE CARLO — Diaghilev, the Ballets Russes and their various successors fused Monte Carlo in 20th-century ballet history, but not for more than 35 years has it been home to a permanent dance company.

That long hiatus has ended with the creation of Les Ballets de Monte Carlo, which is giving its first series of performances here through New Year's Day with a busy agenda — a total of 13 performances of five programs comprising 11 ballets, six of them in first performances. This does not count gala lifts by visiting stars joining in the inaugural hoopla.

The co-directors are Pierre Lacotte, the French choreographer whose principal specialty is the reconstitution of "original" versions of Romantic ballets (a service he is performing here for "Giselle"), and his wife, Ghislaine Thémara, long an étoile of the Paris Opéra Ballet and who will also be a star for her own company. Their principal deputies are Kevin Haigen, former leading dancer for the Hamburg Ballet and Netherlands Dance Theater, who will be both teacher and a featured dancer, and Peter Stamm as ballet master.

The troupe proper numbers 37 dancers, a corps of 30 and seven principals, including Yannick Schepant, Frédéric Olivier and Guillaume Graffin, who were rising young soloists in the hierarchy of the Paris Opéra Ballet; Paul Chalmer, late of the National Ballet of Canada and the Stuttgart Ballet; Jean-Baptiste Bello-Portu, Paris-trained and most recently with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century; Judy Holme, a product of London's Royal Ballet



Kevin Haigen in "Te Deum."

School and several seasons at the Deutsche Oper, Berlin, and Muriel Maffre, a prize-winner in the first Paris International Dance Competition.

In the first two programs, one in the historic and sumptuous Salle Garnier and another in the modern auditorium of the Centre de Congrès, the prevailing impression was of a young and attractive troupe of dancers, a high level of talent and enthusiasm and a variety of background that should be useful in the eclectic repertoire they obviously are going to have.

The program that showed the company in the best light was a triple-bill of new works by con-

temporary choreographers, of which the most attractive was "After Dawn" by Kevin Haigen, a plotless ballet of nine episodes for different combinations of dancers to a group of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words." Stamm's cool elegance and Olivier's brooding intensity were handsomely matched in some dances, and a solo by De Ann Duell was an indication that there is talent waiting to be seen in the corps. Elzbieta Ziomek was the excellent pianist.

Bertrand d'Ar's "Jours Tranquilles" came equipped with a Henry Miller program-note about the end of childhood, but was shaped more by the music, a group

of Camille Saint-Saëns' "Songs of the Aveugle" (on tape) that provided the mood, playful to passionate, for a series of pieces for different combinations of dancers; as with Haigen's work, the format was reminiscent of Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering." It also provided a good showcase for the willowy Muriel Maffre.

Olivier made a strong impression in the main role of Dieter Ammann's "Life Circles," which had finest choreography, a blandly expressionist atmosphere, a substantial score by John Adams and a story of sorts — a young man in search of Love is caught first by Death.

The opening bill had the advantage of being performed in the Salle Garnier with the Monte Carlo Philharmonic under Lawrence Foster and in a program of musical substance, but it was undernourished on the dancing side.

Balanchine's "Theme and Variations," with Stamm and Graffin as principals, is a testing work for a young company to acquire, but the requisite élan and precision is yet to come. Stamm and Chalmer gave an attractive account of the "Swan Lake" Act 2 pas de deux.

But the two novelties on the bill, Dukas's "Sorcerer" and Bizet's "Te Deum," both choreographies by Lacotte, were workmanlike but routine. And the "Te Deum" (like the earlier Symphony in C a youthful work) merely shows that religious music was not really Bizet's line, although it got a hearty musical performance under Foster, with a chorus and soprano Karl Lövas and tenor Ryland Davies as soloists. Olivier was the unlucky apprentice in the Dukas work, while Haigen did some impressive leaping in the "Te Deum."

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### ECONOMIC SCENE

## Prediction of Bad Times, Hard Landing for the Dollar

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The end of the year inevitably brings on a spell of nostalgia and a fit of futurism. Nostalgia has its pleasures, but it is the effort to peer into the dark future worth the candle? Forecasting, by its nature, amplifies the ancient paradox of Epimenides, a Cretan who said, "All Cretans are liars." The Epimenides paradox contrasts the assumption that all statements are either true or false, with the statement that all statements are false.

epigraph to his new study, "Deficits and the Dollar: the Economy at Risk." Stephen Marris of the Institute of International Economics quotes an Arab proverb, "He who tells the future lies, even if he tells the truth," which is a variation of the ancient Greek saying, "It is impossible to know the future and to change the future and to be false."

Marris, formerly the economist of the Paris-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, does not want the forecasts. He predicts a "hard landing" for the dollar and recession in the Western world, unless corrective actions are taken.

He calculates that at existing exchange rates, even after the 20-percent decline from its February 1985 peak, the U.S. dollar will go on growing and the United States will have an account deficit of more than \$1 billion by 1990, more than all the other countries combined. The reason is that the dollar is valued at 30 percent too high and the United States is earning almost 50 percent more than it is earning abroad.

He says, "the fragility of the U.S. position is vividly illustrated by the fact that, even in a hard-landing scenario, rapid external adjustment, asset holders would have to increase their exposure in dollars by up to \$400 billion the dollar declined by over 40 percent."

HIS THREATENS enormous exchange-rate losses for other countries and implies, in his view, "that a time is bound to come, as the dollar's decline gathers momentum, foreign willingness to invest their savings in the United States will be cut off by the U.S. economy's need for them."

It may not happen for a while, he says, but when it does, it will be a "crunch" in U.S. financial markets. Inflation and a rates will climb, the economy will drop into recession, and standards will sustain their greatest fall since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Marris does not want this to happen any more than he does, but sees no easy way out. To restore confidence in the United States would have to cut its budget deficit at a time when the recession was on. The Federal Reserve would be able to ease interest rates because that would be inflationary expectations and generate even greater capital flight.

The United States cuts its trade deficit, other countries' will rise, and their economies decline. Mr. Marris estimates unemployment would rise to more than 14 percent in some countries if they took no offsetting actions to stimulate economies. Japan would lose seven percentage points off its national product by 1990.

and off this dreary outcome, he urges Europe and Japan to (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## European Extras for Westland

Work Offered as Part of Rescue

Reuters

LONDON — A European consortium, bidding to rescue Westland PLC, offered on Friday to give the ailing British helicopter maker guarantees of extra work, in an effort to defeat a rival rescue package led by United Technologies Corp.

The group of five European aerospace manufacturers pledged to guarantee Westland more than 1.5 million man-hours of subcontracting work in 1987-89 if the company accepted its rescue offer, a statement from Lloyds Merchant Bank Ltd. said.

Those hours would be in addition to existing orders for six Sea King helicopters needing 300,000 man-hours in the period.

The offer of guarantees for work was prompted by queries on the consortium's offer from the Westland board.

The board agreed Dec. 13 to the capital reconstruction program proposed by United Technologies and Fiat SpA, which are offering £30 million (\$43 million) for 29.9 percent of Westland.

A counterbid of £37.1 million was made last Friday by the European group. It is made up of British Aerospace PLC and General Electric Co. of Britain, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, Aerospaciale de France and Agusta SpA of Italy.

Both offers include plans for conversion of bank debt into equity and sales of shares to existing shareholders.

The Lloyds statement said the European consortium realized that Westland's key concern was the provision of work through 1989.

The European consortium's work offer compares with 1 million man-hours offered under the United Technologies-Fiat arrangement, the Lloyds statement said.

If Westland were to go ahead with the United Technologies-Fiat plan, Westland could find that European governments would review its participation in joint helicopter programs in Europe, Lloyds added.

The Lloyds statement said the European consortium hoped Westland would recommend its terms by early next week.

Michael Heseltine, Britain's defense secretary, has pushed for an all-European rescue of the company, while Leon Brittan, trade and industry secretary, backed Westland's board in its original preference for the United Technologies-Fiat plan.

## Egypt Pushes Prices Up, Quietly

Aim Is to Cut Subsidies On Bread, Power, Fuel

By Michael Ross  
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Discreetly, without any public announcement, the government of President Hosni Mubarak is increasing prices in an attempt to ease the burden of state subsidies on Egypt's economy.

The prices of a number of essential commodities and services have been quietly raised recently. The price of bread has risen by the equivalent of as much as 3 cents, gasoline has gone up by 14 cents a gallon (4.23 liters) and electricity has increased by 20 to 30 percent, depending on the type of user. Prices for industrial goods, such as steel and coke, have also crept up.

The increases, along with others being contemplated, are meant to help reduce state subsidies that, according to Western economists, cost the Egyptian government \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year.

Cutting the huge subsidies, roughly equivalent to a third of the national budget, is now considered essential by Western and Egyptian economists if Egypt is to solve the economic crisis into which it is sliding.

The situation is critical, economists say, because foreign debts are mounting while Egypt's traditional sources of revenue are shrinking. The imbalance is reflected in a \$1.3-billion balance-of-payments deficit this year, in contrast to the modest surplus of previous years.

The balance of payments is a detailed account of a country's foreign trade position, including trade in goods and services, capital flows and official settlements.

In a report issued last summer, the International Monetary Fund warned that there was a "urgent need" to implement a "comprehensive package of vigorous measures" to expand the export sector, reduce imports, eliminate subsidies and rationalize a chaotic, multilayered system of exchange rates. The Egyptian pound is traded at from 0.7 to 1.8 to the dollar, the higher figure being the black-market rate.

Without such reforms, Western bankers warn, Egypt will run into increasing difficulties in obtaining the foreign loans on which its economy is still heavily dependent. Already, major foreign banks are talking about slashing supplier credits—credit extended for the purchase of capital equipment—from the normal 90 days to 180.

So far, Egypt has managed to make the payments on high-visibility commercial loans, but it has been stalling on the repayment of supplier credits and is now estimated to be more than \$1 billion in arrears.

"Because the delayed payments have been scattered, it doesn't have the same impact as putting off payment on one big loan," a Western banker in Cairo said. "But within the financial community, people know what's happening. As a result, there's very little appetite for more supplier credits from the U.S. and Europe."

A Western diplomat said: "They've been stringing out their payments, but now they've used up all their maneuvering room. They no longer have that option open to them."

To the extent that it feels that it can, the government is trying to follow the IMF's advice by reducing subsidies, expanding the private sector, boosting productivity in the still-dominant public sector and curbing imports. A new economic team headed by Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, an economist brought into the government by Mr. Mubarak last September, has begun to introduce reforms, starting with the price increases.

But it is moving cautiously, much more slowly than the IMF would like, because of fears of social unrest. The last time that the government tried to increase bread prices, in 1977, there was widespread rioting and the increase was rescinded. With urban inflation estimated to be running as high as 20 percent, the government "is clearly worried about the social impact of further price increases," a Western diplomat said.

Ragaa Rassoul, an economist who is director of (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



Hosni Mubarak

## Unemployment In Japan Rises To Record 2.9%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's unemployment rate rose to 2.9 percent in November, the highest since the government started keeping the statistic in January 1953, the Management and Coordination Agency said Friday.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been increasing since September, when it stood at 2.7 percent. In November, 1.59 million Japanese were jobless, an increase of 80,000 from November last year, Tsuyoshi Toya, an agency official, said.

"The unemployment rate is high especially among young workers aged 15 to 34, who probably have not settled in one job, whereas once they find one, they tend to stay through their lifetime," Mr. Toya said.

The government said the number of Japanese who held jobs in November totaled 58.20 million, a rise of 110,000 from a year earlier. The rise was the highest since the increase of 50,000 recorded in February 1984.

The number of workers employed in manufacturing declined by 30,000 from a year earlier, and Mr. Toya said the yen's rise against the U.S. dollar since September may have had some effect.

He said the statistics are based on questionnaires answered by 100,000 Japanese over the age of 15. People who have worked more than one hour in the last week of each month are considered employed in Japan.

Although the unemployment rate in Japan has been rising, it is still one of the lowest among industrialized nations. In the United States in November, for example, the rate fell to 7 percent, which matched the lowest of the Reagan administration.

Since the withdrawal of Italy's Fiat SpA from SEAT in 1980, three successive chairmen have underlined the need to find a multinational partner to inject badly needed capital and technology to guarantee the automaker's survival.

VW and SEAT signed a joint-venture agreement in 1982 under which the Spanish car maker now produces 120,000 VW Polos, Passats and Santanas a year under license in its Barcelona and Pamplona factories.

SEAT also imports and distributes VW and Audi vehicles in Spain.

Mr. Tun, in a speech to civil servants, recommended a temporary reduction in contributions to the Central Provident Fund, into which each worker must pay 25 percent of his monthly salary. The employer must match this.

The Business Times newspaper quoted Mr. Hu as saying that once "reasonable growth" was restored, "there should be no reason why taxes cannot come down." Corporate tax amounts to 40 percent at present.

They did not take any firm commitments home to Thailand, but they expect officials of five American companies to visit their country. With the electronics industry in a worldwide slump, however, a previous Thai trade mission aimed at enticing U.S. electronic companies to manufacture in Thailand was less productive.

Thailand will dispatch one more trade mission to the United States.

## Lower Spending, Taxes Studied In Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore, struggling with an ailing economy, is studying ways to cut public expenditure, lower corporate taxes and make its industry more competitive in Asia, Finance Minister Richard Hu was quoted Friday as saying.

At the same time, the minister of trade and industry, Tony Tan, suggested that Singapore reduce contributions to a compulsory, government-managed savings fund in order to free capital to stimulate business.

Singapore's gross domestic product — the value of goods and services produced — is forecast to shrink by 2 percent in 1985 after growing 8.2 percent in 1984.

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## Spain Approves SEAT Aid, Key to VW Takeover

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's cabinet on Friday approved a \$1.1-billion aid package for the state-owned automaker SEAT, clearing the way for Volkswagen AG to take a 51-percent stake in the company.

VW had insisted on the aid package as a condition to its acquiring a stake in SEAT.

The funds will be used by the government holding company, INI, to assume SEAT's debt before transferring majority ownership to the West German car maker.

Under provisions of the package, the government will provide INI, SEAT's sole shareholder, with \$1 billion in cash and will subscribe to a \$100-million INI bond issue.

SEAT is the only one of Spain's six car makers not under multinational ownership. It had a loss of \$231 million in 1984 with similar results forecast for this year.

An INI spokesman said the financial package was the last hurdle in the negotiations with Volkswagen. He said he expected the takeover to be signed in February at the latest.

Volkswagen's supervisory board, however, still has not formally cleared the accord.

Spanish trade union sources said in October that SEAT workers had agreed to 4,500 job cuts sought by VW in exchange for a \$1.9-billion outlay by the West German company to upgrade and expand the automaker's production facilities.

SEAT now employs 23,000 workers, more than twice as many as its chief rivals, Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., which operate Spanish assembly plants.

A government official close to the negotiations said the accord with VW called for the immediate elimination of 1,000 jobs, with the rest to go by 1990.

Since the withdrawal of Italy's Fiat SpA from SEAT in 1980, three successive chairmen have underlined the need to find a multinational partner to inject badly needed capital and technology to guarantee the automaker's survival.

VW and SEAT signed a joint-venture agreement in 1982 under which the Spanish car maker now produces 120,000 VW Polos, Passats and Santanas a year under license in its Barcelona and Pamplona factories.

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## Currency Rates

Rates	U.S.	D.M.	F.P.	Y.L.	Sw.	S.F.	Dec. 27
1 U.S.	72.76	36.48	4.676	2.995	16.14	—	24.34
1 D.M.	3.367	—	3.367	—	82.28	—	118.28
1 F.P.	2.146	—	—	—	72.12	—	20.08
1 Y.L.	2.928	—	—	—	60.81	—	35.05
1 Sw.	0.061	—	—	—	—	—	0.061
1 S.F.	0.048	—	—	—	—	—	0.048
1 U.S.	1.367	—	—	—	—	—	1.367
1 D.M.	0.297	—	—	—	—	—	0.297
1 F.P.	0.466	—	—	—	—	—	0.466
1 Y.L.	0.340	—	—	—	—	—	0.340
1 Sw.	0.015	—	—	—	—	—	0.015
1 S.F.	0.012	—	—	—	—	—	0.012
1 U.S.	1.367	—	—	—	—	—	1.367
1 D.M.	0.297	—	—	—	—	—	0.297
1 F.P.	0.466	—	—	—	—	—	0.466
1 Y.L.	0.340	—	—	—	—	—	0.340
1 Sw.	0.015	—	—	—	—	—	0.015
1 S.F.	0.012	—	—	—	—	—	0.012

London and Zurich, Reuters in other European centers. New York rates of a P.M. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## Interest Rates

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1 S.F.	0.048	—	—	—	—	—	0.048
1 U.S.	1.367	—	—	—	—	—	1.367
1 D.M.	0.297	—	—	—	—	—	0.297
1 F.P.	0.466	—	—	—	—	—	0.466
1 Y.L.	0.340	—	—	—	—	—	0.340
1 Sw.	0.015	—	—	—	—	—	0.015
1 S.F.	0.012	—	—	—	—	—	0.012

London and Zurich, Reuters in other European centers. New York rates of a P.M. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## Fed Delays Strictures on Junk Bonds

By Edward Cowan  
New York Times Service

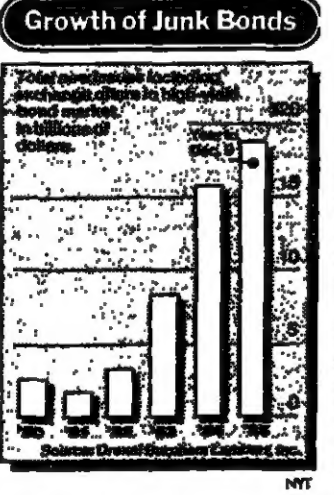
WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board, facing opposition from the Reagan administration, has postponed the effective date of its proposed restriction on the use of low-quality bonds to finance corporate takeovers.

The proposal had been scheduled to take effect Jan. 1, but the board announced Thursday that it would hold a public meeting Jan. 8 to discuss the large number of comments received about the plan.

The board's spokesman, Joseph R. Coyne, asserted that the delay was unrelated to the strong objections registered by the White House, the Justice Department and other U.S. government agencies in comments filed Monday.

He said the Federal Reserve had no intention of dropping the proposed restrictions, and that a new effective date would be considered at the Jan. 8 meeting. Asked if the regulation might be made retroactive, Mr. Coyne replied, "Typically, the board doesn't act retroactively."

In New York, Edward I. O'Brien, president of the Securities Industry Association, called the postponement "a relief."



## U.S. Turns to Aiding Development of Thailand's Private Sector

By Nancy Yoshihara  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Foreign governments and companies often dispatch officials to court U.S. business, but a recent Thai investment mission in Los Angeles had an unusual wrinkle: Its effort was not financed by its own government but by the United States.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is providing \$3.5 million to Thailand's private-sector development program. Thailand has used the money to hire a consulting company, Arthur D. Little Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a public relations company, Ruder, Finn & Rotman of New York.

The Thai program is one of the first private-sector, bilateral projects funded by the Agency for International Development.

"More and more, AID is becoming involved in trying to support the private sector," explained William Nance, officer in charge of the Thai desk at the Agency for International Development in Washington.

"We strongly believe the stronger the private sector, the more vibrant the economy," he said. "The purpose of the project is to try to increase private-sector employment, export-oriented ventures in Thailand outside of Bangkok."

The shift to the private sector is a departure from the agency's past emphasis on more-public areas, such as health and agriculture. It reflects the Reagan administration's belief that the agency's money should be used to help develop employment in foreign countries.

With the help of the U.S. AID office in Thailand, the country has identified three U.S. industries — electronics, metal and machinery fabrication, and agribusiness — that might find Thailand an attractive area in which to develop.

"The U.S. agency wants us to develop Thailand so we can stay free. It is part of the Reagan policy," explained Chackchai Panichapatt, assistant secretary-general of the Thailand Board of Investment and leader of the latest Thai mission, which visited the United States last month.

"When you support my country in an economic way, you don't have to send in troops, which costs much more," Mr. Panichapatt said.

Richard L. Drobniak, director of the University of Southern California's international business, education and research program, said, "Thailand is considered a very important country" to the United States — politically, economically, and militarily because of its proximity to Vietnam.

It has been a strong ally of the United States, aiding U.S. troops in Vietnam and providing camps for large numbers of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia.

In economic development, it lags far behind its more developed Asian sisters — Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. It is more commonly compared with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

All are export-oriented and all are dependent on foreign investment.

Between 1979 and 1983, Thailand's gross domestic product — the country's total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad — grew at an average annual rate of 5 percent, according to the Thai government.

At the same time, Malaysia posted a 12-percent annual rate of growth; Singapore, 9 percent; Indonesia, 6 percent; and the Philippines, 4 percent.

However, Thailand's growth rate has slowed to 4.5 percent this year and is expected to continue at that level next year, according to Mr. Panichapatt.

He attributed the slowdown mostly to a drop in commodity food prices. Thailand is the world's fifth-largest food exporter. About 60 percent of its worldwide exports are food and 40 percent are manufactured goods.

Mr. Drobniak says Thailand's economic growth, while slower than other ASEAN countries, has been more consistent and less volatile than Indonesia's or Malaysia's, both of which are heavily dependent on volatile oil exports.

He said economic growth in all of the Asian countries is likely to slow. The growth has been the result of a huge increase in exports to the United States. That increase has triggered strong protectionist sentiments in Congress.

"The Thais are worried and concerned, as all the Asian nations are, of the possibility of the U.S. market being closed to them," Mr. Drobniak said. They also want to reduce the dominance of Japanese investment, he added.

U.S. investment in Thailand as of the third quarter of 1983, the latest for which figures are available, totaled \$3 billion, with \$684.7 million in manufacturing. The United States is the second-largest foreign investor but lags far behind Japan, which has invested more than \$6 billion.

Thai government and business representatives wound up an investment mission in November that took them through 10 U.S. cities. They visited 53 American companies in search of new business opportunities in metal and machinery fabrication.

They did not take any firm commitments home to Thailand, but they expect officials of five American companies to visit their country. With the electronics industry in a worldwide slump, however, a previous Thai trade mission aimed at enticing U.S. electronic companies to manufacture in Thailand was less productive.

Thailand will dispatch one more trade mission to the United States.

## Markets Closed

Markets were closed Friday in South Korea for a holiday. The New York Stock Exchange was also closed as were the London Stock Exchange and the Baltic Exchange in Britain and the Johannesburg Exchange. On Monday, markets will be closed in the Philippines and Korea.

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AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
244.45	242.88	244.48	+1.5

### **M-1 Falls \$600 Million**

**Reuters**

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$600 million to a seasonally adjusted \$622.6 billion in the week ended Dec. 16, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 was revised to \$623.2 billion from \$623 billion. The four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$623.3 billion from \$621.8 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation and checking accounts and traveler's checks.

Next week holds out the prospect of more of the same, with the New Year's holiday on Wednesday splitting the week in half. However, it was generally expected that the pace of activity would quicken as year-end passes.

In Friday's advance, computer and technology stocks chalked up some of the best gains in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, led by 155 1/2; Digital Equipment 3 1/4 to 133 1/2; Sperry 1 1/4 to 54 1/4, and Burroughs 1 1/4 to 63 1/4.

Auto issues did well, apparently on hopes that new below-market financing offers by General Motors and Ford Motor for certain models would serve to work down car inventories quickly. GM rose 1/4 to 7 1/2; Ford 1 1/4 to 57 1/4, and Chrysler 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Boeing, which got an order for 15 passenger planes from All Nippon Airways, added 1 1/4 to 50 1/4.

[illegible]







**Friday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0
24	18	ADN	3.4	18	18	18	0

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Dec. 27

## Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

5,000 bushels minimum - dollars per bushel

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

1990-91

1991-92

1992-93

1993-94

1994-95

1995-96

1996-97

1997-98

1998-99

1999-00

2000-01

2001-02

2002-03

2003-04

2004-05

2005-06

2006-07

2007-08

2008-09

2009-10

2010-11

2011-12

2012-13

2013-14

2014-15

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

2018-19

2019-20

2020-21

2021-22

2022-23

2023-24

2024-25

2025-26

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2028-29

2029-30

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2033-34

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2039-40

2040-41

2041-42

2042-43

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2010-11

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2039-40



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Overseas Trust Expects Loss in Current Year

HONG KONG — Overseas Trust Ltd., which had a loss of 334 million Hong Kong dollars in the year ended March 31, expects another loss in the current year, its chairman, Nendick, said Friday.

Overseas Trust, taken over by the government in June after being declared bankrupt, had a profit of 334 million Hong Kong dollars a year earlier, Mr. Nendick said. He did not estimate the current year's loss, but said it would reflect the loss of assets and carrying costs of the bank and not providing a return.

Nendick, who also is Hong Kong secretary for monetary affairs, said he could not predict the bank will return to profitability this year is greater than any other bank anticipated.

The bank's share capital increased to 2.33 billion Hong Kong dollars from 333 million dollars a year earlier, the government's provisioned subscription to an

issue of 2 billion redeemable preference shares.

But Mr. Nendick said he believes that further capital injections by the government will not be required, and that the bank has adequate provisions for bad debts. OTB will consider the disposal of assets considered not to be viable, he said without giving details.

He also said that he expects Hong Kong Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd., which is 63.5-percent owned by OTB, to return to profitability in the year ending June 30, 1987.

The subsidiary, which had a loss of 340 million dollars in the 11 months before it came under government control, has said it is not likely to be profitable before that year.

## People Express to Buy Brit

NEW YORK — People Express Inc. said Friday that it will acquire Brit Airways, a regional carrier based in Chicago, for an undisclosed amount. The second major acquisition in the past three months. Brit serves 29 cities in the U.S. Middle West.

The foreign share of the U.S. auto market is expected to fall below 10.5 million cars from almost 11 million this year. The auto market is expected to top 25 percent this year, compared with 23.5 percent in 1984. Of that, Japanese imports outlast European imports by about four to one.

## VW to Introduce New Subcompact In U.S. in 1987

TROY, Michigan — Volkswagen of America said Friday that it would introduce a new low-priced subcompact car in 1987.

Tom McDonald, a spokesman for VW, said it would be a front-wheel-drive subcompact based on the Brazilian Parati model.

VW also said it would raise the prices of some of its models by about \$163, effective Jan. 1.

At the same time, it said, it expects its share of the U.S. market to rise to about 3 percent in 1986. It said it expected to sell a total of 325,000 VWs and Audis in the United States next year, up from 300,000 this year, even though the total U.S. auto market is expected to fall below 10.5 million cars from almost 11 million this year.

The foreign share of the U.S. auto market is expected to top 25 percent this year, compared with 23.5 percent in 1984. Of that, Japanese imports outlast European imports by about four to one.

## Japan Punishes Ciba-Geigy For Deception on Drug Tests

TOKYO — The Japanese government ordered on Friday a 30-day suspension of manufacturing and sales by a subsidiary of Ciba-Geigy AG, the multinational pharmaceutical group, that falsified data on drug testing.

An official of the Ministry of Health and Welfare said the penalties against Ciba-Geigy (Japan) Ltd. were to run from Jan. 6 to Jan. 26. Two factories will be closed.

At its headquarters in Basel, Switzerland, Ciba-Geigy issued a statement Friday saying that it "deeply regrets the irregularities which occurred and condemns them." The chemicals and pharmaceuticals company said it had taken steps to prevent a recurrence.

The Japanese official said the Ciba-Geigy subsidiary had been submitting false data on stability testing of 46 new products since 1980.

The Ministry of Health approved sales of 40 of these, he said. However, he added, subsequent tests by the ministry had shown that none of the 46 products in question was harmful.

are required by law to check whether their products remain stable over a three-year period by testing three lots of samples made on different days.

Ciba-Geigy failed to complete the required number of tests and compiling of data on the 46 products, the ministry official said.

In its statement, the parent company called the suspension "a standard Japanese sanction for a violation of the pharmaceutical affairs law."

In New York, the dollar fell to 2.4630 Deutsche marks from 2.5030 on Thursday, its lowest since May 1983; to 7.5550 French francs from 7.6800, and to 2.0770 Swiss francs from 2.1030. The British pound strengthened to \$1.4465 from \$1.4275.

There was no attempt by central banks to stem the losses. Dealers said there has been no noticeable intervention since central banks spent roughly \$10 billion in late September and October to weaken the dollar.

In earlier trading in London, the dollar closed at 2.4745 DM, up from its day's low of 2.4700. London currency markets were closed Thursday for Boxing Day.

The dollar also fell in London to 202.18 yen from 202.75 in New York on Thursday, and to 2.0875 Swiss francs from 2.1030. In other European markets on Friday, the dollar was fixed at mid-afternoon in Frankfurt at 2.4885 DM, down from 2.5095 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 7.6250 French francs in Paris, down from 7.7125 at the Thursday fixing.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.0865 Swiss francs, down from 2.1085 there on Tuesday.

(Reuters, AP, IHT)

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Falls to 2½-Year Low in Europe, U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Friday in Europe and the United States to its lowest level in 2½ years as corporations sold it and switched into their home currencies in year-end position squaring.

Dealers said the thinness of the market exaggerated the sharpness of the dollar's fall.

"There hasn't been much activity and there's been virtually no inter-bank trading," one dealer in Frankfurt said. "Under normal market conditions, the dollar's decline may not have been as steep."

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**Friday's AMEX Closing**

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High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5	27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5
27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5	27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5

(Continued from Page 10)

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
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27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5	27 1/2	27 1/4	IBM	3.12	5.8	15.5

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## ACROSS

- 1 R.B.I., e.g.  
5 Plastered on  
10 James Jones' heroes  
13 Declines  
17 Have coming  
18 The end  
19 Terra's companion  
20 Dark, as some streets  
21 With 41 Across, timely Loesser song  
24 Inclined  
25 Immeasurable period  
26 Famed diva  
27 Flux pods  
28 Buffet item  
29 Answer  
31 Former ice queen  
32 Grange subject  
33 A feast—famine  
34 Weight allowance  
35 Awarded  
38 Full range  
41 See 21 Across  
44 Prefix with cycle  
45 Blind as

## ACROSS

- 46 Kind of pony  
47 Adjunct or adjunct  
48 "That's one small step for  
49 Stir-fry buy  
50 Timely bandsman of yesteryear  
54 Reels  
55 Forest shadows  
57 Berlin avenue  
58 Fokker foe  
59 Spring beauties  
60 Old plane  
61 Delhi appeal method  
62 "The Balcony" playwright  
63 Jay Silverheels role  
64 Drill  
65 Speculates  
67 Timely site  
69 Big Board corp.  
70 Sonny Shroyer TV role  
71 Certain Prot.  
72 Yen  
73 Unit of loudness  
74 Intimate

## ACROSS

- 75 Timely tooter  
76 Famed singing cowboy  
80 In multiple style  
82 Stuart—U.S. artist: 1808-74  
83 Grads-to-be  
84 Holts a few too many  
85 Cause to happen  
86 With 14 Down, Jack Benny movie of 1945  
90 Hotel offerings  
92 Entitled  
93 Happy look  
94 Tuition, e.g.  
95 Like football crowds  
96 Timely words from Burns  
99 Like a dryer trap  
100 Inaptual  
101 Weaken gradually  
102 Campus figure  
103 Ovid's being  
104 Pop  
105 Gullied  
106 One of the Longs

## DOWN

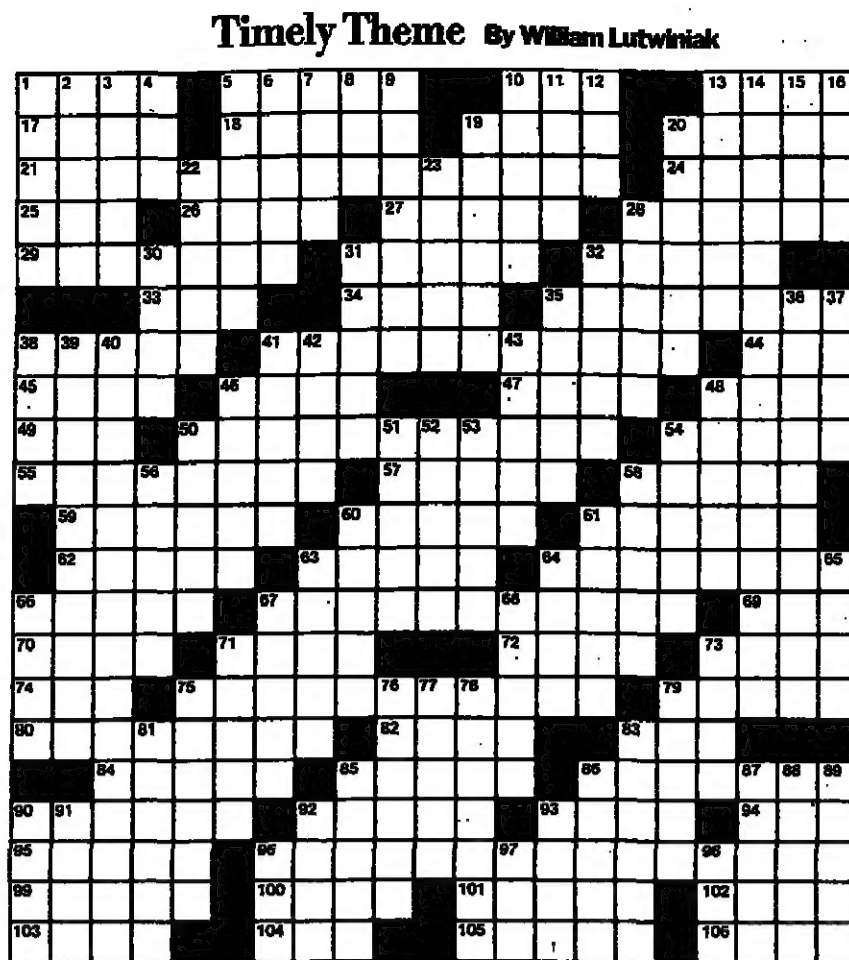
- 1 Bushelman, at times  
2 Western resort lake  
3 Islands off Galway  
4 Explosive  
5 Fine cigar  
6 Better  
7 Openers  
8 Freud word  
9 Bad art  
10 Decal  
11 — of Court  
12 Yield to gravity  
13 Spellbound  
14 See 8 Across  
15 Hop stem

## DOWN

- 16 Ending with  
19 Fictional nymph  
20 Revolted  
22 To the left, at sea  
23 Gift receiver  
24 What drinkers shouldn't do  
30 Sulky look  
31 Water  
32 Set of beliefs  
33 Out of the way  
36 Dealer  
37 One, in Bonn  
38 Slack-jawed  
39 Native

## DOWN

- 40 Timely imperative  
41 "The Highwayman" poet  
42 Pipe bends  
43 Street show  
46 Washington  
48 In pieces  
50 Argon and neon  
51 Seine feeder  
52 Sheepish sounds  
53 Some chorists  
54 Latitude  
56 Goes down



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## DOWN

- 58 Portion  
60 French nobleman  
61 Uses a grapple  
63 Under the influence of alcohol  
64 Run smoothly  
65 Counting-out word  
66 Tie fabric

## DOWN

- 67 Toss call  
68 Caine's skipper  
71 Tree trunks  
73 This may come to shove  
75 Linens  
76 "Anything Goes" star  
77 "Goodbye, Chéri"

## DOWN

- 78 Used under  
79 Malaysian palm  
81 Bird  
83 Poished  
85 Stripped  
86 This for that  
87 "The Very Thought—"  
Ray Noble hit  
88 Ballerina  
Jeanmaire

## DOWN

- 89 Hard up  
90 Mail event  
91 "Topaz" author  
92 TV science show  
93 Gluey stuff  
96 G-man, e.g.  
97 Actress Joanne  
98 Milieu of a prin.

## THE BURNING FOREST: Essays on Chinese Culture and Politics

By Simon Leys. 257 pages. \$16.95.

New Republic/Holt, Rinehart &amp; Winston, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by John Gross

SIMON LEYS is the pen name of Pierre Ryckmans, a Belgian-born scholar who teaches Chinese literature at the Australian National University in Canberra. Ever since the appearance of "Chinese Shadows," his account of returning to China after the Cultural Revolution, it has been clear that he is one of the most incisive commentators on the contemporary Chinese scene, unsurpassed in his determination to strip away myths and misconceptions. What has been equally plain is that he writes out of deep affection for the Chinese people and deep admiration for Chinese culture—an admiration that gives him the measure of how much has been squandered or betrayed in the last 30 years.

The two longest pieces in his new collection of essays take us into the Chinese past. While they are of great intrinsic interest, they also help set the stage for the political pieces that make up the larger part of the book.

"Poetry and Painting" is an exposition of some key aspects of classical Chinese aesthetics. There is

the "power of emptiness," for instance, which can make the blank spaces in a painting or poem count for as much as the rest, or the assumption that an artist's role is not to provide a facsimile of nature but to enter into and manifest its essential spirit.

Although Leys stresses how far removed such an approach is from the predominant Western tradition, he does not resort to mystification. There are also, as he reminds us, many individual cases of Western artists arriving at such conclusions. As for the respect he shows for Chinese culture when it does significantly differ from the West's, it makes one all the more willing to go along with him later when he argues against those who invoke a mythical "China difference" to explain away political abuses.

Leys' account of Pire Huc, a French missionary who was active in China in the 1840s and whose travels took him as far as Tibet, is partly a study in cultural imperialism. Huc displayed a great deal of Eurocentric intolerance and obnoxiousness, but the books he wrote about China would not still be worth reading if he hadn't also tried to set down what he saw, much of which cut across his preconceived notions.

One of the things Huc makes clear, if the passages that Leys quotes are any guide, is that the Chinese empire, even at a time when the Manchu dynasty was already in decline, was much less of a despotism

than Westerners had been led to believe. Imperial power was held in check by public opinion, by the civil service and by the influence of innumerable private associations.

For present-day readers, Leys contends, one moral at least should be obvious. The Maoist system was very far from being the natural continuation of a mythical Chinese absolutism. On the contrary, in what he calls its "monstrous excesses," it was "practically without a historical precedent."

How far have those excesses been properly understood in the West, let alone judged in the context of Chinese history? In the course of "The Burning Forest" Leys cites a great many instances of Maoist tyranny, from the major bloodbaths to horrifying but by no means unrepresentative incidents like that of the man convicted (without right of appeal) and publicly executed in Nanjing during the Cultural Revolution for defacing a portrait of Mao; the only testimony against him was furnished by his 12-year-old daughter.

Most of the facts are no longer seriously in dispute, but Leys is surely right when he maintains that they still have to be adequately registered—as opposed to dimly and fitfully conceded—by educated Western opinion. Take the Chinese Gulag. One day, he suggests, Chinese Solzhenitsyns will appear to shock us all with the passion and thoroughness of their indictments, but they will not be telling us anything essentially new, any more than Solzhenitsyn did: the basic evidence is available.

Then there is the even more pressing question of how much things have really loosened up since Mao's death. Leys welcomes improvements where he can discern them, and he believes it is possible that the Cultural Revolution injected "a completely new and irreducible component into the chemistry of the regime," which may lead to its eventual transformation. But he also reminds us that for the time being the men in charge are Mao's heirs.

Leys lays most of the blame for Western incomprehension at the door of other China specialists. Their evasions have made it difficult, he argues, for people to appreciate the nature of the regime and the brutal power struggles that determine its policies. He will doubtless be criticized in some quarters for being too polemical. But if you agree with him—and he makes a very strong case—you are more likely to be impressed by his relative restraint.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BOOKS

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1. ADAM  
2. KOREA  
3. KAMAI  
4. NOVA  
5. STOKCROFT  
6. STUFFED  
7. BESS  
8. GURNEY  
9. SIBBIE  
10. EVOLVE  
11. OYSTER  
12. ESTABLISH  
13. FLEET  
14. PLEASANT  
15. GRANT  
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



\* HOW LONG DID YOU EXPECT 'EM TO STAY YOUR GOOD SCISSORS, ANYWAY? \*

## WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
HIGH	C	LOW	HIGH	C	LOW
Algeria	15	9	Bangkok	2	54
Amsterdam	2	16	Batavia	4	17
Athens	2	16	Bombay	1	14
Berlin	1	14	Buenos Aires	1	14
Bombay	1	14	Calcutta	1	14
Buenos Aires	1	14	Canton	1	14
Calcutta	1	14	Cebu	1	14
Canton	1	14	Colon	1	14
Cebu	1	14	Hankow	1	14
Colon	1	14	Hongkong	1	14
Hankow	1	14	Kobe	1	14
Hongkong	1	14	Manila	1	14
Kobe	1	14	Peking	1	14
Manila	1	14	Shanghai	1	14
Peking	1	14	Singapore	1	14
Shanghai	1	14	Tientsin	1	14
Singapore	1	14	Tokyo	1	14
Tientsin	1	14			
Tokyo	1	14			







